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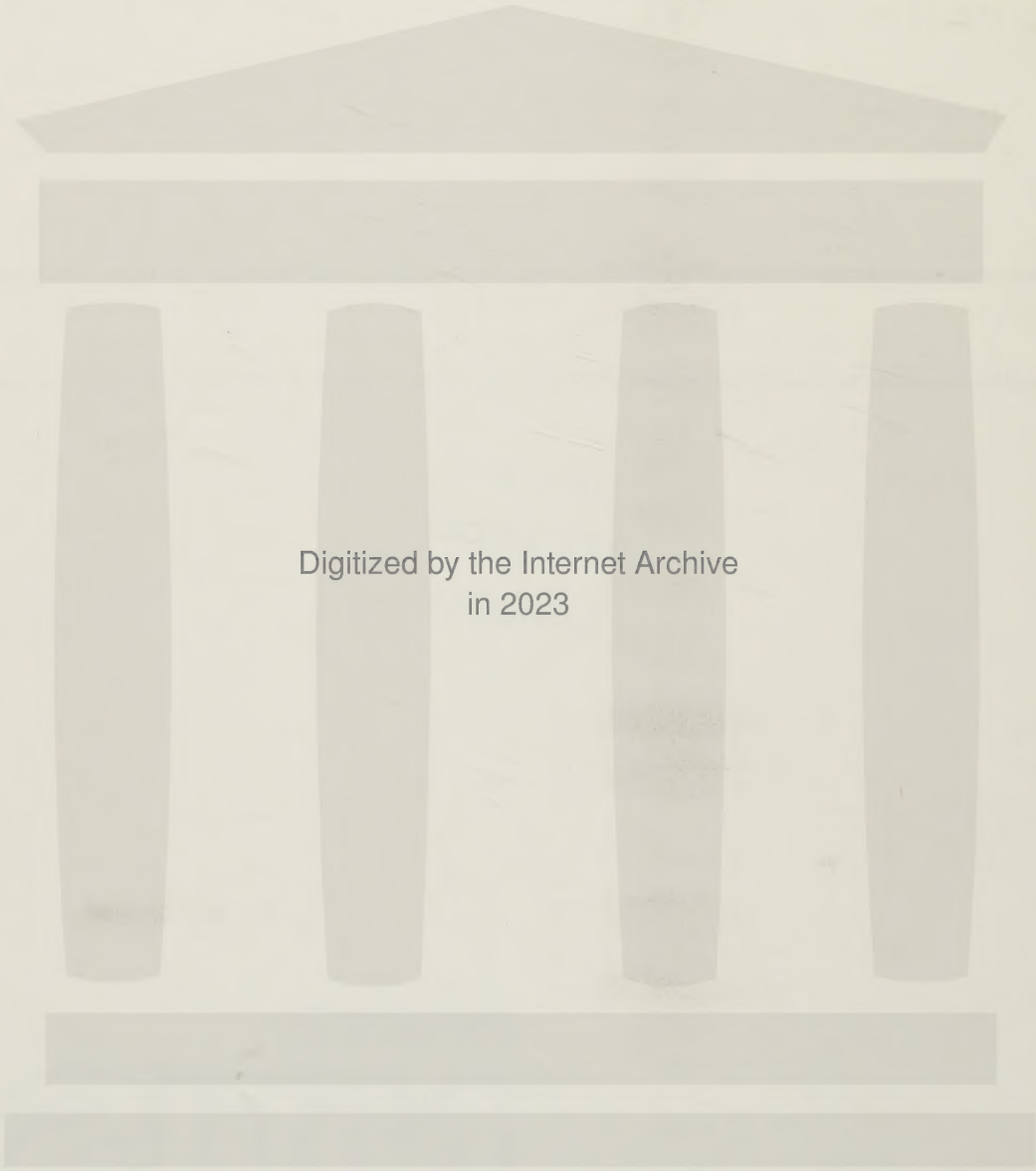

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

REVOLUTION IN IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE

Consistently and Untiringly Grasp Well the Revolution in the Ideological Sphere 1

FINE ARTS

Paintings of the Era and Art of Combat - by Hsiao Luan 6

INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

China's International Air Service Expanded 14

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PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

CRITICISM OF TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Oil-Time Primer 16

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on All-Out Farmland Improvement 19

Full-Scale Farmland Improvement Underway in Heilungkiang and Kirin . . . 20

RURAL SCHOOLS

Rural Hsien Schools Train Agro-Technicians and Other Skilled Personnel 22

SHANGHAI LIBRARY

Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Praise Shanghai Library 23

GYNECOLOGY

South China Administrative Region Treats Gynecological diseases 25

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Guests Leave Peking for Kwangchow 27

CHINA AND EGYPT

Cairo Tea Party in Honor of New Chinese Ambassador 27

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Ethiopia for Home 28

Chinese New Ambassador to Ethiopia Leaves Peking for Post 29

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Armed Forces Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow . . . 29

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves for Iraq 30

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Baghdad 30

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Japanese Prime Minister 30

Page

Japanese, Chinese Ice-Hockey Teams Play First Matches in Sapporo 31

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Aquatic Production Technology Exhibition Closes in Peking 32

CHINA AND KOREA

Chen Hsi-lien Meets Korean Sports Delegation 32

Korean Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 33

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Minister of State Aziz Ahmed 34

Pakistan President Receives Chinese Scientists Delegation 34

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Peking Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Senegal 35

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Sierra Leone 35

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Revisionists' Clumsy Hawking Tactics . . . 36

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Anniversary of Sino-Sri Lanka Joint Shipping Service Agreement Marked 38

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Dar Es Salaam 39

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets and Fetes Mike Mansfield and Wife 39

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Mike Mansfield and Wife 40

Dinner, Reception Prior To Opening of Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition in Washington 40

Page

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Receives Chinese Government Representative 42

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking, Shanghai Press Acclaims Performances by South Vietnam Liberation Art Troupe 42

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Films Presented to Yemen Arab Republic 44

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Leaders Receive Chinese Journalists Delegation 45

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

China's Permanent Representatives to ICAO Council Leave Peking for Montreal 45

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO & HIS MILITARY LINE

Concentration of Troops Is a Fundamental Law to Insure Victory Over the Enemy 46

Hypothetic "Principles" and "Tactics" for Defrauding Others 50

The Core of the Tactic of "One Spot, Two Sides" Is to Oppose Fighting Battles of Annihilation 54

The Essence of "One Slow Operation" Is To Passively Avoid Fighting Battles 56

Behind the Facade of "Fierceness", He Fears the Enemy Like a Tiger 58

Exposing the Truth of How Lin Piao Let the Enemy Escape from Yingk'ou 60

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS BY PLA MEN

PLA Men of Yi Nationality Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius 62

Page

PEASANT THEORISTS

Peasant Theorists Active in Rural China 64

YOUTH PALACES

Shanghai's Youth Palace 66

MODEL CADRES

Former Shepherdess Becomes President of People's Court 67

TAIWAN

Fishing Boat Returns to Taiwan Province After Repair in Choushan Islands 70

SPORTS

China's 1974 National Gymnastics Tournament Closes 71

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND GUINEA

China, Guinea Sign Protocol 72

CHINA AND IRAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Iran Leaves Peking for Post 72

Iranian Armed Forces Volleyball Team Leaves Kwangchow for Kueilin 73

CHINA AND ITALY

"Chinese Films Day" in Italy 73

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Japanese Lawyers' Goodwill Delegation 74

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests 74

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chekiang Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition Opens in Mauritius 75

Page

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Peking Woman's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Lagos 75

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Leaves Peking for Home 76

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation 76

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Class Differentiation Acute in Soviet Union 77

CHINA AND UN

US Slander Against Third World Refuted in UN 82

CHINA AND US

US Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield Leaves Peking 86

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opened to US Public 86

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia 88

NATIONAL

JUST WAR FOR SELF-DEFENSE

A Just War of Resistance Against the Slave-Owning Aristocracy of the Huns for Self-Defense - by Li Shih and Feng Hua 89

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Letters from Educated Youths 99

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

"Such Correspondence Education Is Truly Useful!" 102

Page

TACHING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Fulfills 1974 Crude Oil Target Ahead of Time 105

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Makes New Achievements in Steel Production 107

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Farmland Improvement in Full Swing in Northwest China 108

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Hsien Wins Record Harvest in Dry Year 109

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Great Changes on Northwest China Grassland 111

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Haki Toska Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation 113

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home 113

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 114

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Miki Delivers Policy Speech 115

Japanese Skating Delegation Visits Northeast China Cities 116

Japanese Lawyers' Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China 117

Head of Japanese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Home 117

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Friendship Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home 118

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Science, Education Delegation Visits New Zealand 118

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Romania for Home 119

1975 Sino-Romanian Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol Signed in Bucharest 120

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking 121

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Geologist Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka 121

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 121

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Athletics Team Holds Contest in Zanzibar 122

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Basketball Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Thailand 123

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam Liberation Art Troupe Gives Performance in Kwangchow 124

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President, La Presidente To Pay Official Visit to China 125

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Zaire 125

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****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE

Consistently and Untiringly Grasp Well the Revolution in the Ideological Sphere

- study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

the CCP Committee of the Machine Tool Plant No. 1 at Shenyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1974)

In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao points out, "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country." Serious study of this brilliant work by Chairman Mao and profound understanding of the importance of grasping the revolution in the ideological sphere are of tremendous realistic significance in our continuation of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way and the further development of the excellent situation.

The ideological sphere is an important sphere in the superstructure. Chairman Mao says, "The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." We must, in compliance with this basic contradiction, consciously grasp the superstructure and the socialist revolution in the ideological sphere, consolidate the socialist economic base and give impetus to the forward development of the productive forces. Historical experience shows that with the socialist

revolution on the economic front or in the aspect of the ownership of the means of production alone, the dictatorship of the proletariat is neither thoroughgoing nor strong, and it is necessary to carry out socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. Taking the condition in the plant for example, although it is already a socialist enterprise under state ownership, if we grasp production alone without grasping class struggle and especially if we pay no attention to grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere, the ideology of the exploiting classes, such as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, will corrode the ranks of the working class, affect the management of the enterprises, and cause the leading body of the enterprise not to seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but to practice revisionism. If this is allowed to go on, it is possible that a socialist enterprise may turn into a capitalist one. Whether or not to carry out the revolution in the ideological sphere is an important question bearing on whether or not each of our plants, rural people's communes, organizations and schools can adhere to the socialist road as well as the destiny of our country.

Class struggle in the ideological sphere and the two-line struggle within the Party are closely related. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the ideological sphere is the last battlefield for the bourgeoisie to test strength with the proletariat. In their vain attempt to change the Party's basic line, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the representative figures of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party take the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their main ideological weapon. Liu Shao-ch'i and the other revisionist ringleaders were all frantic advocates of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was all the more a devout disciple of Confucius donning the cloak of Marxism. His counter-revolutionary revisionist line was soaked with the poisonous sap of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Therefore, without thorough criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, there can be no complete victory over revisionism or any guarantee for the opposition and prevention of revisionism.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao seeks to use Marxism to occupy various spheres of the superstructure, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration so that the socialist country will never change color. We must have sufficient understanding of the great significance of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and must stand higher and see farther. Only in this way can we raise our consciousness in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is not limited to the corruption of the thinking of the masses. What is more important is that they affect the cadres in the implementation of the correct line. Looking back over the lessons learned before the great cultural revolution, an important reason that some of our leading cadres were able to smoothly

implement Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash such as "control, strangulation and suppression" and "material incentive" was that their brains were haunted by the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and such things as "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class."

We should attach great importance to the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, properly grasp the revolution in the ideological sphere and practice the correct ideological and political lines. Speaking of lines, the Party's basic line should be first considered. In a plant, according to which line the enterprise is run is a matter of importance, but if the Party's basic line is forgotten, the line for running the enterprise cannot be correct. In the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" of great historical significance put forth by Chairman Mao, the first item raised is to put proletarian politics in command, which means taking class struggle as the key link and attaching great importance to the revolution in the superstructure. Only through upholding the Party's basic line and doing a good job in the revolution in the ideological sphere can we set a "key link" for each kind of work and make the development of the socialist enterprise go forward forever along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Grasping the revolution in the ideological sphere is a protracted combat task. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, as an ideology which has for a long time occupied the dominant position in Chinese history, have a profound influence. For more than 2,000 years, the reactionary rulers have always mixed up their political power with Confucian thinking for oppressing the working people and forcing the people to worship the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a religious creed. The ideological sphere has for a long time been the "hereditary territory" of the landlord and bourgeois classes. Although the reactionary regime has now been overthrown, "remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time and they do not easily give way." It is not possible to eliminate the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius or to solve the problem by holding a few meetings, attending a few lessons in one or two years or in a very short time. It is necessary to undergo a protracted and arduous struggle. We must embrace the idea of protracted struggle in the ideological sphere, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way.

The revolution in the ideological sphere is very profound and has its own characteristics. In the words of the worker comrades, "this is a fine and delicate piece of work and cannot be performed short of a method." There are contradictions between ourselves and the enemy but there are plenty of contradictions among the people. It is relatively easy to handle the overt class enemies. However, the use of simple administrative methods to solve the numerous ideological problems among the people is not only ineffective but also harmful. In the ideological sphere, there can never be peaceful co-existence between Marxism and the

reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and it is necessary to wage struggle against the ideological influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. However, the method of struggle is different from that in the other spheres. The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issues among the people is by the democratic method, the method of discussion, of criticism, of persuasion and education, and not by the method of coercion or repression.

From the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we realize that only through following the policy of "unity--criticism--unity" put forth by Chairman Mao to solve the contradictions among the people can we unite with over 95 percent of the people and over 95 percent of the cadres. This is also to say that we must start from the desire for unity to launch criticism or struggle and clearly distinguish between right and wrong to attain new unity on a new foundation. Only through learning step by step how to wage struggle in the ideological sphere through practice can we better guarantee the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various cultural spheres.

Chairman Mao uses the law of the unity of opposites to analyze the basic contradictions in socialist society and points out that it is precisely these contradictions that impel our society to go forward. From the practice of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have constantly deepened our understanding of this law and deeply realize that grasping the revolution in the ideological sphere is a great motive force that gives impetus to the development of production. However, to many people, the recognition of this law is one thing and the application of this law in observing and handling problems is another. Why would the output of machine tools increase after the criticism of Confucius who lived more than 2,000 years ago? Some people do not understand this question. Some comrades often stand grasping production against promoting production and after an interval, they invariably raise the question that "production should be grasped." They do not understand that revolution is for liberating productive forces and giving impetus to the development of productive forces. Among the various factors in productive forces, man is the decisive one. The key to the development of production lies in bringing man's socialist enthusiasm into play. However, without criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, man cannot be thoroughly liberated ideologically and revolutionary enthusiasm cannot be properly brought into full play.

The head of a workshop in our plant used to slight the role of women workers in the past. After the criticism of Confucius' reactionary idea that "woman is inferior to man," he received tremendous education and took the initiative in transferring women workers to important posts. The broad masses of women workers also eliminated their inferiority complex and boldly shouldered the heavy responsibility of the revolution. When this workshop "changed its line of production" from old products to new ones, assemblage became the key link. Five young women workers took the initiative in organizing the "iron women combat team" and accomplished

the task for the whole month in only seventeen days. Where did this high efficiency come from? There was neither extra reward nor increase in new equipment, and the most basic reason was that the revolution in the ideological sphere had been grasped, thus leading to a tremendous change in people's ideological outlook.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has brought a seething revolutionary scene to our plant. The backward has caught up with the advanced and the advanced has become even more advanced. In the first half of this year alone, there have emerged over 50 advanced collectives and over 500 advanced individuals. The great ideological liberation has brought about a great development in production. Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the plant has fulfilled and overfulfilled national plans every month and the 40-odd kinds of products have all been renovated, thus terminating the history of building machine tools by imitation in our plant. The output of machine tools in the second quarter registered an increase of 40 percent over that of the first quarter and the third quarter also showed an increase of 15.9 percent over the second quarter. The national plans for the whole year in some products have been fulfilled ahead of schedule and by the end of October, 95.3 percent of the annual plans set for large machine tools have been completed. The road which we have taken has effectively shown that grasping the revolution in the ideological sphere plays an important role in the development of production and this is an effective criticism of the reactionary "theory that only productive forces count."

Chairman Mao says, "Today, socialism is in an advantageous position in the ideological struggle. The main power of the state is in the hands of the working people led by the proletariat. The Communist Party is strong and its prestige stands high." The key to grasping the revolution in the ideological sphere and carrying on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way lies in strengthening the Party's centralized leadership. We are determined to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, further raise our awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continued revolution, and lead the broad masses of the people in carrying the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

FINE ARTS

Paintings of the Era and Art of Combat

- after seeing the "National Fine Arts Exhibition"

by

Hsiao Luan (小 峦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1974)

The 1974 "National Fine Arts Exhibition," which was ceremoniously opened in Peking in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of new China, has displayed the rich fruits in the creation of fine arts in the whole country since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The fine arts exhibition this year shows great improvement over that of last year in both ideological content and artistic quality. A number of good and relatively good works in oil paintings, engravings, Chinese paintings and sculpture have emerged, thus vividly manifesting the excellent situation of ever greater prosperity in the creation of socialist fine arts in our country under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This is most encouraging.

The clearcut spirit of the time, the intense fighting spirit and the warm realistic touch constitute the most salient feature of this fine arts exhibition. A great number of works, which opportunely reflect the great influence of the present movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and are laden with full political fervor and lively artistic images give the audience a strong impression as soon as they enter the exhibition hall. Look! The contingent of theorists of the working class has mounted the rostrum of history for the first time and commented on the "merits and crimes in a thousand years." With their paint brushes, the peasant painters have expressed the common cry of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants: "The wheel of history is definitely not allowed to turn back." The young PLA fighters have picked up their pens and bravely challenged the "great sages." Millions of armymen and people have jointly criticized Lin Piao and Confucius, unswervingly rallied around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and converged to form an irresistible revolutionary torrent. From these pictures which are full of combat spirit, we clearly see that there are battlefields for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius everywhere in the motherland and that everywhere is full of the combat atmosphere of study and criticism.

In this fine arts exhibition, there are also a great number of works which reflect the new things emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution and reveal the new outlook of socialist construction in our country. We can see from them the new look of the capital, the seething mines, the gushing "silver rivers" and the mountain villages with bumper harvests. With vivid images, these works once again reveal the vigorous growth of socialist new things and the profound ideological transformation of people brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution,

and bring out the important theme that socialism is advancing with big strides everywhere, thus giving people tremendous encouragement and education. What is especially encouraging is that further explorations and breakthroughs have been made in Chinese paintings, engravings and sculptural works in reflecting class struggle and revealing important themes. In this art exhibition for example, many paintings have brought out the important theme of counter-offensive for self-defense at Hsisha. These works are not only closely coordinated with the actual political struggle, but also have made considerable innovations and development in the means of expression.

The emergence of great numbers of works of fine arts to serve proletarian politics reveals the prosperity in the creation of socialist fine arts and is a basic hallmark of the excellent situation on the front of fine arts. However, there is still class struggle under the excellent situation. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique made use of fine arts to stand history on its head and build monuments so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" politically. After the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had been smashed, a handful of people with ulterior motives in the fine arts circles continued to make use of paintings to stir up trouble, distort and vilify the realities of socialism and give vent to their dissatisfaction with and hatred of socialism. The sinister paintings exposed and criticized not long ago are trash of this kind. Under their pens, brightness has been turned into darkness and happiness into disaster. Since the widespread development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary workers in fine arts, taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide, have criticized the revisionist line in literature and art of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the ideological trends of all descriptions in revisionist literature and art and the crimes of the bourgeoisie in using fine arts to practice restoration. This struggle has strengthened revolutionary unity, expanded the contingent and given impetus in the revolution in fine arts.

Experience shows that the excellent situation is attained through struggle. The achievements in the creation of fine arts since the great cultural revolution are the outcome of criticism and struggle against the activities in capitalist restoration on the front of fine arts launched by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the reactionary classes which they represented. In order to make fine arts serve better actual class struggle and the two-line struggle and develop the excellent situation on the front of fine arts, it is necessary to uphold the Marxist philosophy of struggle and insist on the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie. Only in this way can the proletariat firmly occupy the battlefield of fine arts.

In order to bring into full play the combat role of the weapon of fine arts and serve better actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, it is necessary to diligently study the experience acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays, uphold Chairman Mao's

principle of typification in literary and art creation and strive to mold typical images of the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Fine arts come under a branch of formative art and have their salient features. We know that no single picture, no matter how large, can fully reveal the process of development of the struggle of opposites in life as in the literary and artistic forms of novel, drama and motion picture and it can only express a limited space for an instant. Therefore, in the creation of fine arts, it is necessary to pay even more attention to the selection of typical environments, typical characters and typical moments to mold typical artistic images. The deep and far-reaching mood created by skillful artistic reflection in a work of fine arts of typical significance can give rise to a continuous flow of ideas in the minds of the audience, thus enabling them to use their own imagination to enrich the picture and fill in things that do not appear in the picture, visualize another picture beyond this picture, and shatter the limitations of time and space. Here, we might as well take "Victory Can Only Be Scored Through Marching in Step" and the "Great Wall Underground" as examples.

"Victory Can Only Be Scored Through Marching in Step" reveals the great historical event of Chairman Mao's personal proclamation of the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" at Shat'ien in K'ueitung, Hunan in those years. The work has painstakingly molded and expressed with emphasis the brilliant image and great thought of our great leader Chairman Mao. At dawn when the morning sun is rising, in a mountain village fraught with the revolutionary atmosphere, Chairman Mao stands by the side of the luxuriant verdant bamboo grove, gesturing with his hands and explaining the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" one by one to the commanders and fighters of the Red Army. Through the profound and abstruse look in the eyes of Chairman Mao, his solemn appearance and the facial expression of the broad masses of commanders and fighters who listen attentively to his teachings, the audience are brought back to the fiery years of historical significance and prompted them to associate their minds with an abundance of ideas: In the combat course of the Chinese revolution, isn't every one of our triumphant step forward made precisely because Chairman Mao has charted a correct revolutionary line for us and we have marched in step and advanced along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao? In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being developed in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way at present, in particular, it is the more necessary for us to march in step and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to score even greater victories. This is precisely the realistic significance of the themic thought of this work.

Through a profile, the "Great Wall Underground" has metaphorically revealed Chairman Mao's great stracegy: "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony." In the middle of the spacious and bright underground tunnel with busy transportation, a woman militia fighter with dashing appearance is directing the incessant flow of the

great army to get prepared against war. It can be seen from this picture that in order to defend our socialist country, prevent and counter-attack the aggression from imperialism and social imperialism, millions of armymen and people in our country are seriously waiting for attacks from enemies in battle array. They constantly tightly grasp the guns in their hands, step up preparedness against war and do not allow the aggressors to return, no matter whether they have come from the sky, the sea or the land. The picture shows a great wall underground, but the audience can profoundly feel that the millions of armymen and people armed with Mao Tsetung thought in China are a great indestructible bastion of iron. There are also special features in the artistic handling in this work. The car which is about to drive out of sight in the picture and the movement of the workers who are about to leave the picture also lead the audience away from the picture toward an even broader space which has not been depicted in the picture. The ideological content and artistic effect of these two pictures have both shattered the limitations of the pictures themselves, thus linking up the limited images in the pictures with the deep and far realms outside the pictures and with the actual struggle in society.

In order to mold typical artistic images, works of fine art must, as pointed out by Engels, be skilled in "making an outstanding depiction of individual character" in "the character of a representative nature in the figures." Literature and art reflect life with concrete and perceptual figures. Works of fine arts do not primarily rely on words to convey their meaning or titles to speak but should talk through the images themselves and rely on the movement and expression in the eyes of the figures and the entire picture to express the contents which the artists want to bring out, and embody the themic thought of the work. Consequently, they must all the more mold life-like typical images that possess a clearcut individual character. Even the depiction of scenes should be unique in color and atmosphere. Only such works can make the readers and audience feel that they actually hear the voice, see the person and are at the spot in person. The heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers molded in revolutionary literature and art must profoundly reveal the basic characteristics of our time and class, but this general character in the artistic models can only be revealed through the individual character. Chairman Mao says, "General character is contained in every individual character: without individual character, there can be no general character." Only through clearcut individual character can socialist literature and art fully reveal the general character of the proletariat.

"Fight Incessantly" and "Before Class" in this fine arts exhibition have illustrated this question well. Although there are considerable similarities in these two pictures--for example, the themes reflected in both are about the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the figures in both pictures are PLA fighters and are writing manuscripts for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius--they do not give the audience the impression that they are exactly the same. Why? Because leaping into the vision of the audience are two artistic models with their clearcut

individual character. The fighter in "Fighting Incessantly" is a figure with the temperament of a small tiger. The picture reveals a fighter with a steel rifle on his back. Sitting beside a tank and on a pack of dynamites, he tightly grasps the interval between training to seriously write manuscripts for the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line. Through the drops of perspiration on his face, his tightly closed lips, the indignant look in his eyes, his powerful action with his feel kicking at the roots of the tree and his attentive expression, the artist has vividly revealed his spirit of fighting incessantly. "Before Class" has captured the image of a fighter at the moment of arranging his manuscripts for a prepared speech which he has just finished writing for coaching others on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The alarm clock on the desk, two candles that have burnt out, the distant silhouette of the commander outside the window and the coverlets tidily folded up on the bed tell the audience that this fighter has already fought hard throughout the night, thus vividly revealing the obdurate combat spirit of our army and the revolutionary spirit of the "nobodies" in daring to criticize the "great sages." From the images of the two fighters, we have seen a common thing, which is high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle of the proletarian revolutionary fighters and their invaluable revolutionary enthusiasm. However, these two images are rich in their individual character. If we say that the fighter in "Fighting Incessantly" is full of the vigor of a "tiger," then the fighter in "Before Class" is full of "resilient" vigor. As Engels pointed out, "Each of them is a model but at the same time a specific individual."

Some works of fine arts give people an impression of similarity in the subject matter, the theme, the reflection and even the images of figures in the pictures because the figures they reveal lack a clearcut and unique individual character. Similarities in artistic creation run counter to the theory of reflection in materialism. The contradidctions in actual life are complicated and the concrete environment in which the proletarian heroic figures are placed and the concrete struggles which they undertake are also greatly different. Consequently, there are individual characteristics in the character of these heroic figures. How can literary and art works which reflect life simplify the rich and varied life and make the heroic figures in life with individual characteristics in temperament look the same?

The main reason for similarities in literary and art creation is that the writers have not really gone into the midst of the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. "Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society." If we do not understand the objects we have to reveal, if we are not familiar with or do not understand the heroic deeds and the noble spiritual realm of the heroes, how can we mold successful artistic images? If there are scores or hundreds of images in our brains and we can call them up at any time in the course of creation, the situation will be greatly different. Therefore, our artists must go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and in

the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, "observe, experience, study and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle, all the raw materials of literature and art."

The writers of "Fighting Incessantly" and "Before Class" are PLA fighters themselves. They have personally participated in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the army. They have also thoroughly studied the condition of building the contingent of theorists in the company unit, personally come into contact with a great number of lively facts and witnessed many vivid examples of ordinary fighters whose educational standard was originally not high but who have become the backbone of theorists in the company unit through assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the class struggle as a whole. Having acquired a deeper understanding of life, the artists are able to concentrate, refine and generalize the themes collected from daily life, and only in this way have they created these two works welcomed by people.

Although "Victory Can Be Scored Only Through Marching in Step" reveals the theme of the history of revolution, the writer has not only repeatedly and seriously studied the relevant documents of the history of revolution, but also gone into the midst of the area of Ch'ingkang Mountain to interview the veteran fighters of the Red Army, familiarize himself with the historical facts of the revolutionary struggle in the region of Ch'ingkang Mountain in those years and with the physical features of Ch'ingkang Mountain, and only in this way has he been able to create this work of profound realistic significance which conforms to historical reality. This successful practice has once again testified to an experience of creation summed up by Lu Hsün, "Precious words are things brought with life in part or in whole, and cannot be written by fighters who have not personally undergone the battle."

However, the reflection of life in literary and art works is not the mechanical transplanting or simple reproduction of life, but should be "on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." This scientific statement by Chairman Mao has incisively exposed the dialectical relations of literature and art that originate from life but stand higher than life. Life is the resource of art, but it is a thing in its natural form and consequently must undergo the process of transformation by discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceed from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, so as to obliterate the disorderly parts and discard those things which are fortituous, petty and not essential and bring out those things which bear more essential laws. This is the process of selection, refinement, concentration and generalization. Only through this course can literary and art works reflect the nature of life through concrete images.

Some works such as "Willow in the Spring Wind" and the "Ditch of Happiness at the Foot of the Great Wall" in this fine arts exhibition are eye-catching precisely because the artists have seriously processed and refined the rich life and more fully manifested the spirit of our socialist era. "Willow in the Spring Wind" brings out the theme of sending the educated young people to the mountains and countryside. The artist has collected a great number of themes from daily life and drawn considerable sketches: there is the scene of farewell parties for the educated youths, there are cars with posters bidding farewell to the educated youths driving swiftly on the highway, there are shots of the educated youths working in the rural villages and details of parents visiting their children. However, the artist is not restricted to the depiction of the common phenomena in the movement of sending youths to the mountains and countryside but exerts efforts in manifesting the revolutionary significance of the great socialist creation of the rustication of educated youths to reveal the revolutionary heroism from the bottom of the hearts of the educated youths for the bright golden road charted by Chairman Mao. The picture has selected the moment when the local Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically welcome a group of educated youths who have just arrived in the countryside and are prepared to give them the first lesson on setting up households. From the different expressions of excitement, delight and deep thoughts in the youths in the picture, it can be seen that the broad road of going to the mountain and countryside which Chairman Mao has charted for the educated youths has already been paved into the hearts of the whole generation of our young people. From the excited look of the cadres in the commune and the enthusiastic expression of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we can see how happy the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are to have this group of successors to the revolution in the socialist new countryside! If the educated youths are compared to the willow, then the nurture and solicitude of the Party and Chairman Mao for the educated youths is the spring wind and the vast world of the countryside is the soil in which they take roots and grow. After seeing this picture, we believe that under the spring wind of Mao Tsetung thought, there will soon be rows of green willows everywhere in this vast world of the countryside. Therefore, this picture has grasped the nature of the revolutionary new thing of sending the educated youths to the mountain and countryside and vividly reflected from one profile the spirit of the socialist era.

The "Ditch of Happiness at the Foot of the Great Wall" is a landscape painting. In the foreground of the picture is a ditch dug by men and the crystal clear water in the ditch flows incessantly. Behind the ditch is a vast expanse of verdant fertile fields spreading far beyond the horizon. Further in the background, there are the Yen Mountains enveloped in clouds and mist and the undulating Great Wall. The luxuriant verdure has swept away the gloomy and desolate atmosphere of the deserted mountains and barren peaks with withered rattan plants and old trees in the old landscape paintings. Through this landscape painting which is full of vitality, we have seen the new vigorous outlook of the socialist countryside. They are no ordinary mountains and rivers but are the socialist

mountains and rivers after the earth-shaking transformation and new arrangement made by the working people. In the process of creating this work, the painter has interviewed the builders of the ditch of happiness in the painting. During the interview, the local poor and lower-middle peasants excitedly told the painter that in this place in the old society, there was a serious shortage of water and even drinking water was difficult to find. However, in socialism today, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, they have opened up the mountain to divert water and have thus solved the problem of water shortage. Bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture in successive years. This is really a ditch of happiness! Therefore, the painter has discarded many things in the mountains and rivers of the natural world which are not essential and prominently revealed the happiness which the ditch water has brought to the people and typically reflected the brand new outlook of the splendid rivers and mountains of the socialist mother country!

In order to uphold the principle of typification in the creation of fine arts, it is necessary to criticize and wipe out the influences of naturalism while further overcoming the influences of formalism. Naturalism is a bourgeois tendency in creation which is fundamentally antagonistic to the principle of typification in the creation of socialist literature and art. A manifestation of the influence of naturalism in the creation of fine arts at present lies in the lack of scientific analysis of the essence and outward appearance and the main trend and side issues in life, a lack of generalization and refinement of the raw materials in life, grasping certain superficial phenomena in life and mechanically displaying such phenomena with no regard for their relative importance. As a result, the images of figures in the works are drowned in trifles and detailed depiction and cannot originate from or stand above life. These works can neither give people a strong artistic impression nor bring into full play the role of the combat weapon of revolutionary literature and art. If creation is deviated from the principle of typification and influenced by naturalism, it not only cannot correctly reflect life, but will also be caught by certain false phenomena in life which tend to upset the nature of things, thereby distorting the nature of life and taking the evil path of the revisionist "theory of truthful writing." Therefore, adherence to the principle of typification and vigilance against the ideological corrosion of the contingent in the creation of revolutionary fine arts by the influence of naturalism constitute a question which merits attention in the creation of fine arts at present.

On the basis of achievement which we have already attained, let us take the Party's basic line as the key link, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, permanently go into the midst of the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, strive to remold our world outlook and concept of art, strengthen artistic practice, constantly sum up experiences and draw a greater number of the newest and most beautiful pictures so that our works of fine arts can serve proletarian politics even better.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

China's International Air Service Expanded

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

china's international air service has been expanded under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

since september this year, the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) has opened three new international routes: peking-tokyo, peking-karachi-paris and peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana. these plus the peking-pyongyang, peking-hanoi, peking-rangoon and peking-moscow bring the number of china's international air routes to seven. the longest single flight covers 12,000 kilometres as against 3,000 before.

china's civil aviation is young and limited in size, and its international service is still in the early stage of development.

old china had two civil aviation companies, serving the imperialists and the landlord and capitalist classes and helping the reactionary kuomintang in its civil war against the people. over 50 per cent of their capital was in the hands of americans and most of the pilots were americans too. in november 1949, the two companies revolted in hongkong and came over to the side of the people. but only 12 planes flew back to the motherland, which have long become dilapidated.

old china never built an airport exclusively for civil use. on the eve of liberation in 1949, the kuomintang reactionaries destroyed or spirited away all the installations at the small airfields available to the two companies. the longest runway, the one at the peking hsichiao airfield, measured 1,050 metres, suitable for small aircraft only.

new china's civil aviation started on this poor foundation on august 1, 1950 with inaugural flights from north china's tientsin to south china's kwangchow and southwest china's chungking. in 1956, c.a.a.c. planes landed for the first time at lhasa on the roof of the world. china today has more than 80 domestic air routes, fanning out from peking to over 70 cities. fares have been lowered on three occasions.

a special aviation service has been set up to serve industry, agriculture and scientific research. hundreds of planes are being employed to make artificial

rain, spray insecticides, herbicides and fertilizer, sow seed, fight forest fires, carry out aerial geophysical prospecting and survey, do aerial photography and cartography, and help select railway routes, investigate forest resources and map out plans for harnessing waterways.

to meet the needs of international air service, airports in peking, shanghai, kwangchow and urumchi have been expanded to handle jet airliners. aircraft maintenance and repair facilities have been greatly extended. china now has seven international airports, mostly with installations to direct the take-off and landing of big aircraft in complicated weather conditions.

the pakistan international airlines, air france and the ethiopian airlines started their flights to kwangchow, shanghai and peking in 1964, 1966 and 1973 respectively. china has air transport agreements with more than 30 countries and business contact with over a hundred foreign airline corporations.

chinese airliners now land at airports of ten other countries. china's international air service has greatly facilitated the friendly exchanges between the people of china and other countries, as china has diplomatic relations with 97 countries and trade and friendly relations with more than 150 countries and regions under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs.

this year, five chinese goodwill delegations went on c.a.a.c. inaugural flights to japan, pakistan, france, iran and albania. delegations from japan, pakistan, france and albania paid return visits to china, bringing to the chinese people the profound friendship of the people of these countries. friendship delegations from romania and iran are coming soon.

when the peking-tirana flight was opened on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania, albanian friends regarded it as festival greetings from the chinese people. they sent a widely representative friendship delegation to china to celebrate the occasion.

a member of the delegation recalled that it had taken him one full month to come to china from durres by sea when he visited china for the first time in 1960. on his second trip, he boarded a train in tirana and reached china in nearly half a month. the third time, he came by air and had to change planes three times on the way, and it took him 30 flight hours. he said that the newly opened peking-tirana flight, which takes only 15 hours, "has brought our two countries nearer geographically and made the relations between our two countries much closer."

CRITICISM OF TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Old-Time Primer

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

a children's primer in use for seven hundred years by the reactionary ruling classes and their hired scholars to spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius is described by a recent "people's daily" article as a textbook for training loyal tools in the world outlook of the dying landlord class.

the primer, called "san tzu ching" (the "three-character verses"), was compiled by wang ying-lin (1223-1296), one time minister of law of the sung dynasty.

class and national contradictions were very sharp in that period, the article by che chun of peking university recalls. the peasant struggle against the landlords had entered a new stage and was directed at the feudal system and at the ethical justification for the feudal ruling class. the primer was created to buttress the reactionary rule of the feudal landlord class and suppress peasant uprisings by spreading the doctrines of confucius and mencius and countering the influence of the progressive thinking of the legalist school.

additions and annotations were made to the book during the ming dynasty (1368-1644) and the ching dynasty (1644-1911), and big editions circulated. manchu-han and mongolian-han editions were also issued as well as english, french and latin translations. the poison was spread far and wide, and for this reason the primer should be thoroughly criticized.

liu shao-chi, lin piao and company took confucian works as their ideological weapon for restoring capitalism. it is necessary to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius, 'san tzu ching' and other pernicious writings in order to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and ensure that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought takes over all ideological positions.

the primer spreads the reactionary concepts of confucius and mencius on philosophy, politics, ethics, history and education. its first sentence reads, "man is born good", which is a paraphrase of the concept spread by confucius and mencius that "the nature of man is good." confucius said: "benevolence is the characteristic element of humanity." mencius said: "there are none but have this tendency to good, just as all water flows downwards."

chairman mao points out: "there is only human nature in the concrete, no human nature in the abstract. in class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." human nature is not innate but is determined by economic and class relations. a person's nature is a class nature. confucius and mencius tried to whitewash the reactionary nature of the dying slave-owning class and slander the slave rebellions and the reforms of the legalists as "not benevolent" and "not good" and create public opinion for the retrogressive and restorationist line "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and "benevolent rule".

the apriori idealist concepts about human nature that formed the theoretical basis of the confucian political line of the exploiting classes were also used to advance a reactionary line on education.

the renegade and traitor lin piao inherited the mantle of the doctrines of confucius and mencius and opposed the legalists. he put on a "benevolent" face to make the proletariat show kindness and exercise benevolent rule towards enemies of the people while he was sharpening his sword to slaughter revolutionaries.

the "filial piety" advocated in "san tzu ching" boils down to "loyalty to the sovereign", a concept needed by the feudal ruling classes. tung chung-shu of the han dynasty (179 b.c.-104 b.c.) added to the doctrines of confucius and mencius the "three cardinal guides and five constant virtues". the "guides" are "ruler over official, father over son and husband over wife", and the "virtues" are "benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and sincerity". the "virtues" safeguard the "guides" and, together, they were taken to be the will of heaven. these were incorporated in "san tzu ching" to help consolidate the political power of the dying landlord class and strengthen its counter-revolutionary dictatorship over the labouring people.

lin piao and company took all this over to usurp party and state leadership under the guise of "unifying people's thinking". lin piao said "filial piety" was the highest of all virtues while being unfilial was the worst of all things. "filial piety", as he used it, meant the institution of inheritance (see note) and "loyalty to the sovereign".

the author of "san tzu ching" distorted chinese history as a family genealogy of emperors and nobles and entirely ignored the decisive role the people play in the making of history. he slandered the stormy peasant revolts in such words as "rebels sprang up thick as forests", fundamentally denying class struggle as the motive force in the development of class society. the book openly advertises the idealist conception that heroes make history, that

heaven decides everything. in other words, history is made by feudal emperors and nobles on the instructions of heaven.

"san tzu ching" declares that the present is not better than ancient times. it abuses the spring and autumn period (770 b.c.-476 b.c.) and the warring states period (475 b.c.-221 b.c.) -- the transitional periods of great social changes from slavery to feudalism -- as "an era of chaos". it attacks chin shih huang's founding of a unified country under centralized government as "annexing all the states". the writer worshipped confucianism and opposed the legalist school and wanted to restore the order of former times.

the bourgeois conspirator and careerist lin piao called himself a "genius", "superman" and "supreme", and tried to turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism in china. singing the same tune as "san tzu ching", he compiled instances of coups d'etat and distorted the history of class struggle as struggle by a handful within the ruling class contending for power and wealth. using the confucian method of writing history by reversing right and wrong, he tampered with the history of the chinese revolution, glorified himself by singing his own praises and deprecating the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"san tzu ching" advocated the doctrines of confucius and mencius for education and studying behind closed doors and "excelling in learning in order to become an official" to train "loyal officials" and "filial sons". it lists the canons of confucianism as required texts. it concludes with the instruction to "teach children to study diligently", urges the exploiting classes to take the "classics" as the best heirloom and misleads children and young people to immerse themselves in such study to become good successors to the reactionary classes.

liu shao-chi and lin piao beat the drums for the doctrines of confucius and mencius and encouraged the study of confucian canons. they advocated "studying in order to become officials", "making one's own way" for personal fame and career, and tried to lure young people away from workers and peasants and from practical struggle and become their tools for the restoration of capitalism. lin piao taught his own children to study confucian canons. what a loyal agent of the landlord and capitalist classes exclamation

"san tzu ching" and those who popularized it have already been discarded by history. the reactionaries and their hired scholars for a long time acclaimed it, but the working people understand from their own experience in making revolution that the doctrines of confucius and mencius and "san tzu ching" are inimical to the interests of the people.

note: titles of nobility and rights to the land, people, political power and wealth of a slave-owner were inherited primarily by the eldest son of the legal wife, with the other children sharing certain prerogatives.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on All-Out Farmland Improvement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

"a high tide in farmland improvement, brought on by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, is rising all over china. this is something highly important for winning another good harvest in the coming year on top of the successive good harvests in the past 13 years and for effecting further changes in the conditions of farm production."

this is stated in a commentary entitled "going all out for farmland improvement" carried in today's "people's daily."

the commentary points out: "chairman mao teaches: 'the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.' the deepening of the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the development of the learn-from-tachai movement in agriculture have fired the revolutionary spirit of the cadres and masses. they are determined to reshape the mountains and rivers and speed up the building of socialist agriculture by self-reliance. participation in struggle has made them more clearly aware of their own strength. the cadres and masses of hsiyang county (to which belongs the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture -- ed.) said: 'the more work we do, the greater our interest, courage and ability.' 'an early effort brings an early change; a big effort brings a big change.' these phrases express their determination and aspirations."

the commentary says that in the current high tide in farmland improvement, leading cadres in many places have gone to grassroots units to conduct investigation and study and join the masses in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and in an energetic effort to build socialist agriculture. this is very important experience.

the commentary commends leading cadres at all levels in kansu province, northwest china, who have gone to the front line of the farmland improvement campaign and set an example for the masses in this all-out effort.

this development in kansu province is reported in the leading item on the front page of today's "people's daily."

early in autumn, the report says, the kansu provincial committee of the party mapped out a farmland improvement plan for the current winter-spring period. while autumn harvesting and sowing were being speeded up, rationally deployed labour forces were dispatched to the work sites earlier than usual for farmland improvement. leading cadres from provincial down to county level left their offices and went to the forefront of farm production where they joined the rural cadres and commune members in study, in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and in physical labour. a full-scale campaign for farmland improvement soon took shape throughout the province.

the province's current campaign far exceeds those of previous years in scale, the number of projects undertaken, speed of progress and engineering quality. by the end of november, the province had completed more than twice the amount of work done in the corresponding period of last year in terracing the fields, building raised rectangular plots surrounded by ditches and expanding irrigated acreage, involving a total of some 387,000 hectares of land.

Full-Scale Farmland Improvement Underway in Heilungkiang and Kirin

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

a new upsurge in farmland improvement and water conservancy construction has taken shape in northeast china's kirin and heilungkiang provinces this winter.

cadres and commune members of the two provinces are taking an active part in capital construction for farmland improvement. up to november 20, heilungkiang province completed 77,000,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work while kirin province either terraced, raised or levelled 270,000 hectares of fields. with delight, they said: "more sweat in winter, more grain in autumn."

people in the two provinces used to do no farmland improvement work when the fields were frozen. but for the past few years, the mass drive to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture, has aroused the socialist enthusiasm among the cadres and the masses in the two provinces and the slack winter season became busy season. temperature is already 15 to 20 degrees below zero.

in various areas in heilungkiang, a farmland improvement plan has been worked out this year. water conservancy goes hand in hand with soil improvement and afforestation.

thirteen mountainous counties in eastern kirin have built 28,000 hectares of terraced fields on slopes this year.

rural cadres at all levels in the two provinces went to grassroots and joined the peasants in study and farm work, thus encouraging the masses in their efforts to transform mountains and rivers.

after going to various counties and communes, leading members of the kirin municipal party committee joined the peasants in making investigations and summing up experience. the result was a project to transform hilly land which constitutes one-third of the land in the locality. now the project is in full swing in the six counties and districts.

a river in a county of heilungkiang used to threaten 10,600 hectares of farmland on the banks at high tide seasons. for three years the county party committee hesitated about undertaking a river embankment improvement project because of the amount of work and manpower it would involve. inspired by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius this year, the county's leading members heightened their revolutionary fighting spirit and were determined to rely on the masses to harness the river. deputy secretary of the county party committee led 30,000 people to the worksite. in charge of the work command, he carried earth alongside the masses. spurred on by the example of the cadres, the people heightened their socialist enthusiasm. the 138-kilometre-long river embankment was strengthened and heightened in only one month, thus freeing the farmland from the threat of flood.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Rural Hsien Schools Train Agro-Technicians and Other Skilled Personnel

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 12, 1974)

some 15,000 people have attended schools for training agro-technicians and other skilled personnel in the past four years in the seven counties of the ningpo administrative region in chekiang province, east china. they include tractor drivers transplanter operators, mechanics, electricians, book-keepers, specialists in plant protection, barefoot doctors, instructors in theoretical study and teachers for rural primary and secondary schools.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, the ningpo area has achieved all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery, and there has been a strong demand for technicians of all kinds. to meet this demand, yuyao county set up its first "may 7" worker-peasant school in 1969, and the adjacent counties followed suit. the area now has 15 such schools.

the students in these schools are recommended by the rural people's communes and their sub-divisions. they are mostly poor and lower-middle peasants who have some practical experience and education, demobilized armymen and young school graduates who have settled in the countryside. the courses are designed to meet local needs. the term of study ranges from three months to a year. some schools have run for two years, and the graduates return to work in their own villages.

the teachers in these schools are selected from secondary school teachers and technicians, and also include workers and peasants with rich practical experience and special skills. in line with the principle of 'practice first', they combine classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching so that the students are able to apply what they learn.

the students of the barefoot doctor class in the "may 7" worker-peasant school of yuyao county can serve to illustrate the point. with the knowledge they acquire, they treat common and recurrent diseases, and then serve as interns in district and commune clinics or tour the countryside as members of mobile medical teams. after studying prevention of filariasis, they immediately formed a medical team to survey a district with a population of 50,000, and gave prompt treatment as soon as they found people suffering from this disease. as a result, these students soon discovered what gave rise to the disease and learned how to treat it.

apart from establishing teaching bases linked up with factories, communes, production brigades or teams, these schools also run their own factories, farms, livestock farms and outpatient departments, and also cultivate medicinal herbs, where they combine education with production and carry out scientific experiments to raise the professional skills of the students. after three months of basic training, more than 90 per cent of the students in the first veterinary class in a school run by chenhai county can handle common and recurrent diseases among pigs, cattle and other livestock.

the schools also use the factories and farms they run to serve agriculture. besides training tractor drivers, the fenghua "may 7" worker-peasant school has overhauled more than 100 tractors and 60 motors for rural communes and brigades in the three years since its inception.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY

Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Praise Shanghai Library

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 11, 1974)

the main shanghai library -- one of china's biggest -- serves four to five thousand readers daily who come from factories, rural people's communes and people's liberation army units.

its stacks cover 20,000 square metres and its 6.2 million books and other publications are intended primarily to serve such readers with political, historical and scientific works and literature.

situated near the people's park on a site that was a race course before liberation, the library was instituted by the people's government in 1952 with around 100,000 books.

the librarians have been very active during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they have brought out a number of main works by representatives of the confucian and legalist schools and prepared glossaries. rare editions are available for study. the library has set up a special reading-room for confucian and legalist classics. among those using it was the theoretical study group of

the shanghai no. 2 metallurgical machinery repair plant while compiling a "history of chinese peasant revolution".

lectures are arranged and this autumn one well-attended meeting was addressed by a young woman worker who is in a theoretical study group at the shanghai no. 30 textile mill. members of the audience commented later: "such talks help us see more clearly the ultra-right essence of lin piao's revisionist line. we can grasp the ideology of the legalist school and criticize confucianism."

as a further service, the librarians have set up files of press articles from all over the country criticizing lin piao and confucius and duplicated a good number for the convenience of readers.

the librarians also go to factories and villages to learn what questions arise in production and scientific research that they can help with. the library has sent books and background material to more than 270 production brigades in the seven outlying counties through its mobile book service. they did the same on hearing that the hutung shipyard needed reference material. shipbuilders recalled that before liberation workers had no opportunity to go to a library. now librarians brought books to them and helped them solve problems.

they also assist those who want to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. hsu chin-shan of the no. 2 workshop of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant, a veteran worker from before liberation, has deep hatred for lin piao for trying to restore capitalism. a librarian helped him select relevant paragraphs and chapters in dealing with theoretical problems for speech he made at his workshop criticism meeting.

since the beginning of this year the library has arranged 38 lectures on classical works by revolutionary teachers and lu hsun's writings.

some lectures are arranged for the exchange of scientific and technical information and experience in making technical innovations. other talks deal with novels and new books. story-telling sessions are also arranged, especially for children and young people.

GYNECOLOGY

South China Administrative Region Treats Gynaecological Diseases

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 11, 1974)

mobile team of women doctors in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, has performed successful operations on 240 patients who suffered from difficult gynaecological diseases. most of the patients have recovered their health and gone back to work.

the team was organized by the public health bureau of the hochih administrative region in october last year to tour both towns and villages in the hochih region. it has toured five counties so far and performed the operations in the course of making the rounds.

the bureau started a region-wide survey and treatment of gynaecological diseases in 1972. the various counties in the region used herbal medicines to treat most of the patients and achieved good results. however, a number of cases such as urethral fistula required surgery which is not yet universally available in a number of the counties for lack of sufficient medical facilities. so the bureau organized the mobile medical team consisting of 13 women doctors from hospitals to bring gynaecological surgery to the counties.

instead of waiting for patients to call them, the doctors went to production teams to look for patients. while in locheng county, they heard that an old woman had an unusually big abdomen but nobody knew her whereabouts. two doctors went to look for her on the scanty clue. crossing hills, they finally located her in a production team. the patient had suffered from myoma of the uterus for 17 years and was having difficulty in moving about. she was moved when she met the two doctors.

the next day the doctors and family members of the patient brought her to the medical team. the doctors removed a nine-kilogramme myoma. the old woman now can do farm work and carry loads on a shoulder pole.

in another instance, the team successfully treated an old woman who had urethral fistula for 29 years. it asked the old woman several times to come to the mobile clinic for an operation but she did not come.

members of the team called on her and found out that she doubted whether a small medical team as it was could treat her ailment when big hospitals had failed. they patiently explained to her to dissipate her doubts. the doctors brought the old woman with her luggage to the clinic, where she received a successful operation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Guests Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

alfonso lopez caballero, son of the president of colombia, and his wife emplaned here yesterday on a visit to kwangchow before going home.

the colombian guests arrived in peking on december 6 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in peking, they were met and feted by li en-chiu, vice-president of the host association. present on the occasion was chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry. the couple visited a factory, a people's commune and historical sites.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Cairo Tea Party in Honor of New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 11, 1974)

the egypt-china friendship association gave a tea party here this evening in honour of the new chinese ambassador to egypt, chang tung.

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei attended the party.

also present on the occasion were hassan abdul moneim, under secretary of state of the ministry of culture; chairman ibrahim el tahawy and secretary-general hassan ashmawi of the association; and officials of the ministry of culture.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

in their speeches at the party, vice-president shafei, chairman tahawy and the chinese ambassador praised the friendship between the egyptian and chinese peoples and expressed their hope for the constant development of the militant unity and friendship between the two countries.

the tea party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Ethiopia for Home

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Dec. 11, 1974)

the chinese youth football team left here for home by air today after a thirteen-day friendly visit to ethiopia.

the chinese football team had held matches with the ethiopian national football team in addis ababa and regional teams in asmara and dire dawa, all in a spirit of "friendship first, competition second".

present at the match here were minister of national community development and social affairs tadesse terefe, mayor of addis ababa makonnen mulat, and honourable secretary general of ethiopian football federation and president of african football confederation yednekatchew tessema. they received all the players of the team before the match.

the team also visited the city of harar in east ethiopia where it was warmly welcomed by the people.

receptions in honour of the team's visit were held separately by shih chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy and the ethiopian football federation on december 2 and 10.

Chinese New Ambassador to Ethiopia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to ethiopia yang shou-cheng left here for addis ababa today for his post.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Armed Forces Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 11, 1974)

the men's volleyball team of the armed forces of iran led by lieutenant colonel moniri ziaollah left here for kwangchow by air today.

the guest team had a friendly match with the men's volleyball team of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army yesterday evening.

the match was played before a capacity crowd in the chiangwan indoor stadium. the iranian team pulled no punch throughout the match, showing good team work and flexible tactics. after a keen contest, the visitors won 3:1 from the young shenyang team, which also gave a spirited performance. warm friendship was the keynote of the match.

deputy commander chu wan-kuo of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, standing committee member chen hsin-fa of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of local organizations concerned were among the spectators.

the iranian friends arrived in shanghai from peking on december 7 and were welcomed at a banquet given that evening by deputy commander chu wan-kuo.

while in shanghai, the visitors saw the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai wrist watch factory, a workers' new housing estate and a district children's palace. they were warmly received wherever they went.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves for Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

a six-member chinese medical delegation led by kuo pang-fu left here by air yesterday on a visit to iraq at the invitation of the ministry of health of iraq.

it was seen off at the airport by hsueh kung-cho, leading member of a chinese department concerned, iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and minister of the iraqi embassy in peking aref m. ali karim.

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Dec. 11, 1974)

a chinese medical delegation led by kuo pang-fu arrived here today on a friendly visit to iraq at the invitation of the iraqi health ministry.

it was greeted at the airport by dr. maddad, director of the yarmouk hospital of baghdad, and a representative of the iraqi health ministry as well as other friends from the medical circles.

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Japanese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to takeo miki, prime minister of japan, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of japan. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency takeo miki, prime minister of japan,

tokyo

i wish to extend my sincere congratulations to your excellency on your assumption of the office of prime minister of japan. may the relations between china and japan and the friendship between our two peoples make new progress.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
peking, december 11, 1974

Japanese, Chinese Ice-Hockey Teams Play First Matches in Sapporo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 12, 1974)

the japanese and chinese ice-hockey teams played the first friendly matches in sapporo yesterday evening.

among the 200 spectators were yoshio yamazoe, director-general of the japanese ice-hockey union; masayoshi azama, chairman of the hokkaido ice-hockey union; and tetsuo ara, chairman of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

counsellor of the chinese embassy li lien-ching and the chairman of the sapporo association of chinese residents were also present on the occasion.

after the matches, the hosts gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. the hosts and guests pledged to work for the further promotion of friendship between the two peoples and for the improvement of skills of the players.

the chinese ice-hockey delegation with chao hsiang as head and li wan-chi as deputy head arrived here on december 10 at the invitation of the japanese ice-hockey union and the japan-china cultural exchange association. the delegation left for sapporo city the same evening.

a reception was given by japanese friends in tokyo in honour of the chinese delegation before it left for hokkaido.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Aquatic Production Technology Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

the japanese agriculture, forestry and aquatic production technology exhibition closed here today.

more than 250,000 people visited the exhibition which opened on november 22.

parallel with the exhibition, members of the exhibition group held technical discussions and trade talks with chinese technicians in agriculture, forestry and aquatic production and personnel of trade circles. the wakayama prefecture exhibitors exchanged orange sapplings and fruit with the chinese society of agronomy.

while in peking, the exhibition group visited factories, people's communes, a hospital and schools and saw the modern revolutionary dance dramas "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland".

teiji hagiwara, head of the exhibition group, gave a cocktail party this evening to mark the closing of the exhibition. the chinese and japanese friends warmly praised the exhibition for its contributions to the promotion of the traditional friendship between the people of china and japan and to the development of economic and trade relations and technical exchange between the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chen Hsi-lien Meets Korean Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sport guidance committee, as leader and kang hak su as deputy leader.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung and yao hsiao-cheng, and leading members of departments concerned ho chang-ming, tung nien-li, feng teh-pao and chou cheng.

Korean Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sport guidance committee, with kang hak su as deputy leader left here for home by train this afternoon after winding up its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and representatives of chinese sportsmen.

present were also li jae pil and sin gi do, charge d'affaires ad interim and first secretary of the d.p.r.k embassy here.

during their sojourn in china, the korean comrades-in-arms visited peking, shanghai, wuhsi, changsha and shaoshan and received a warm welcome from the chinese people and physical culture workers.

yesterday afternoon, charge d'affaires ad interim li jae pil gave a banquet for the delegation's visit to china. chuang tse-tung and yao hsiao-cheng, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, representatives of chinese sportsmen were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Minister of State Aziz Ahmed

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met with pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed in a hospital here today.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy departmental directors chang han-chih and kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie was present.

Pakistan President Receives Chinese Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 12, 1974)

pakistan president fazal elahi choudhry today received the chinese scientists delegation led by kuo pei-shan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences, and had a friendly talk with the chinese guests.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was present.

earlier, the chinese delegation called on abdul hafeez pirzada, pakistan minister of education, science and technology, and visited the pakistan academy of sciences.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Peking Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Dec. 11, 1974)

the peking women's basketball team left here for nigeria today after concluding its friendly visit to senegal.

it was seen off at the airport by lamine thiam, official of the secretariat of state of youth and sports. chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was also present.

the team arrived in senegal on november 29. on december 4 and 9, secretary of state to the prime minister in charge of youth and sports joseph mathiam and the chinese ambassador separately gave receptions for the team. at the receptions hosts and guests wished further development of friendly cooperation between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

during its visit, the team played four friendly matches with the national basketball team of senegal in dakar, thies and saint louis and received warm welcome from the spectators.

during its stay in this country, the chinese sportsmen visited the senegalese sport centre and other places.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Freetown, Dec. 10, 1974)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here yesterday.

more than a dozen items performed by the artists including the "lion dance", "dexterous feats" and "cycling feats" drew repeated warm applause from the spectators. at the end of the performance, a streamer bearing the words "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and sierra leone" was unfurled on the stage, which again drew prolonged applause.

sierra leonean acting minister of tourism and cultural affairs bai-koblo pathbana saw the performance. prior to the performance, he received the chinese artists at the back stage and had a friendly talk with them.

on the same day, minister of social welfare s.a. fofanah received the troupe leader shen chien and deputy leader tang yun-wu and representatives from the artists and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Revisionists' Clumsy Hawking Tactics

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

a signed article in the "people's daily" today exposes the soviet revisionists' new tricks to tout for their "asian collective security system".

the article entitled "clumsy hawking tactics" says that recently soviet revisionist chieftains have tried again to hawk their "asian collective security system", presenting europe as a "model" for this purpose. they alleged that "several years ago tension in europe once reached the brink of danger" and that thanks to their "efforts", however, the strained "situation there has relaxed". their intention was evidently to sell in asia the stuff they have been peddling in europe.

to put it bluntly, the article continues, what the soviet revisionists are raving about europe are practically two signboards, one being the "european security conference" and the other the "central european force reduction conference". but in the years around the convocation of the two conferences, none of the two superpowers has reduced a single soldier stationed in europe, nor tension in europe has shown the slightest relaxation. on the contrary, behind the signboards of "security" and "force reduction" the two superpowers have intensified their contention and made desperate efforts to step up arms expansion and war preparations.

the article points out that it was during the convocation of the "european security conference" that the soviet armoured units stationed in east europe increased by one-third, the number of tactical nuclear warheads and guns deployed there doubled and the number of soviet ground to ground

missiles deployed in central europe went up by 25 per cent. the united states was not to be outdone. not long ago, u.s. secretary of defense j. r. schlesinger went to west europe and asked the nato bloc to increase forces. he announced the u.s. intention to send another two brigades comprising some 15,000 combat troops to west germany to reinforce the fighting capability of the u.s. troops in europe so as to counteract the growing armed forces of the warsaw pact.

when the soviet revisionists were raising a hue and cry for the necessity of convening a european security conference at summit level, the two superpowers were locked still more fiercely in their efforts to undermine each other in europe. under the smokescreen of "all-europe cooperation," one superpower tried its best to worm its way into west european countries through infiltration, wooing and visits while the other retaliated at once by sending high officials on their missions to west europe to placate and pacify its "allies" and invited leaders of the member nations of the "council for mutual economic assistance" to make visits for the purpose of "opening up new prospects for cooperation" with east europe. an american press report describes all this as "a new cold war in europe."

europe is indeed a model of the fierce u.s.-soviet contention for hegemony and likewise a model of the soviet revisionists' unbridled infiltration, expansion and aggression under the banner of "detente" and "security."

in asia, while harping on the theme of "ensuring asian security" and "respecting" the "sovereignty" of other countries, the soviet revisionists openly backed india to unleash a war of aggression and dismember a sovereign state and openly aided and abetted the indian expansionists' annexation of sikkim. by peddling in asia the "asian security system" on the "model" of europe, the soviet revisionists aim to make further expansion and aggression in asia. their "asian security system" is virtually an "asian insecurity system".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Anniversary of Sino-Sri Lanka Joint Shipping Service Agreement Marked

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 10, 1974)

sri lanka shipping and tourism minister p.h.g. kalugalla gave a dinner yesterday to celebrate the second anniversary of the commencement of the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service.

speaking at the dinner, minister kalugalla said: "the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service agreement had been signed by the two governments on the principles of reciprocity, equality and mutual benefit. these principles are in contrast to the principles of domination which characterize merchant shipping relations controlled by international shipping cartels."

after reviewing the achievements of the joint shipping service during the past two years, minister kalugalla said he was very happy to note the development in trade between china and sri lanka. he said the sri lanka government and people are very desirous to further expand and develop the shipping relations of the two friendly countries for their mutual benefit.

in reply, chinese ambassador huang ming-ta congratulated the sri lanka government on its achievements in building its own merchant fleet. he said the commencement of the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service has contributed to the constant development of trade between the two countries and of friendship between the two peoples. the chinese government and people will, as always, work for the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries and two peoples, and for developing the shipping service between the two countries.

sri lanka foreign and internal trade minister t.b. illangaratne, finance minister n.m. perera and deputy minister for planning and economic affairs r.d. senanayake were present at the dinner.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 12, 1974)

the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to tanzania after touring zambia.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by j. kambona, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of information and broadcasting; b. mkapa, press secretary to the president and chairman of the tanzanian journalists' association; f. ruhinda, editor in chief of "uhuru"; s. mdee, managing editor of "daily news"; and paul sozigwa, director-general of radio tanzania.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets and Fetes Mike Mansfield and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly and frank conversation here this morning with u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and his wife.

present on the occasion were members of senator mansfield's party mrs. jane b. engelhard, mrs. salpee sahagian, francis valeo, norville jones, francis ameloy, john thomas, freeman h. cary and miss dixie m. grimes.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members lin ping, tang wen-sheng, kang tai-sha, chao chi-hua, fan kuo-hsiang and lien cheng-pao.

after the meeting, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a dinner for the american guests.

john h. holdridge, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and his wife were present at the dinner.

also present were vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-president chou chiu-yeh and, huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s.a.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Mike Mansfield and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met with u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and his wife in a hospital here today.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh as well as tang wen-sheng, chu chuan-hsien and chao chi-hua.

Dinner, Reception Prior to Opening of Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition in Washington

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

a dinner and reception prior to the opening of the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china in washington was given by the american national gallery of art there on the evening of december 10, according to reports from the u.s. capital.

among the over five hundred guests present were: mrs. ford, wife of the president of the united states; secretary of health, education and welfare caspar weinberger, mayor of washington d.c. walter washington; assistant secretary for educational and cultural affairs of the state department john richardson; justice william douglas; senator william fulbright and other senators and congressmen.

also present were charles yost, president of national committee on u.s.-china relations; laurence sickman, director of nelson gallery-atkins museum of kansas city, missouri; c.h. phillips, president of the national council for u.s.-china trade; i.m. pei,

an american of chinese origin and architect of the national gallery of art; other prominent figures from various circles and ambassadors of various countries to the united states.

the chinese delegation of the archaeological finds exhibition headed by liu yang-chiao and deputy chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states han hsu were also present.

addressing the dinner, mrs. ford said that on behalf of president ford she welcomed the chinese exhibition to be held in the united states and the chinese delegation. she also said, "the president feels that the development of sino-american friendship and the promotion of normalized relationship between our two countries are cardinal elements of america's foreign policy. i know that it is in this spirit that he is looking forward to his visit to china next year."

in his speech, chinese delegation head liu yang-chiao expressed thanks for mrs. ford's friendly address and for the warm reception accorded to the delegation. he also expressed the conviction that this exhibition would make positive contributions to the promotion of the cultural exchanges between the chinese and american peoples and to the enhancement of the friendship and understanding between the two peoples.

president of the national gallery of art paul mellon also spoke at the dinner.

before the dinner party mrs. ford visited the exhibition guided by chinese delegation head liu yang-chiao and liaison office deputy chief han hsu.

after the dinner guests from the diplomatic corps in washington and american personages from cultural and journalist circles attended a reception. they also had a preview of the exhibits.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Receives Chinese Government Representative

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

upper volta president sangoule lamizana yesterday received hao chung-shih, representative of the chinese government and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and his party who were in ouagadougou to attend the celebration of the 16th anniversary of upper volta's national day, according to a report from that city.

they had a warm and friendly conversation.

chinese charge d'affaires a.i. chu hsien-sung was present on the occasion.

on the same day, upper volta foreign minister saye zerbo received the chinese vice-minister.

hao chung-shih and his party arrived in ouagadougou on december 9.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking, Shanghai Press Acclaims Performances by South Vietnam Liberation Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1974)

leading newspapers in peking and shanghai recently carried a number of articles praising the performances presented by the visiting liberation art troupe from the republic of south viet nam.

the articles point out that the comrades-in-arms of the south viet nam liberation art troupe have brought to the chinese people the profound militant friendship of the south vietnamese people and a repertoire of songs, dances and instrumental music full of national flavour and militancy.

the liberation art troupe is a revolutionary contingent under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. it uses revolutionary art as a weapon to encourage and urge the armymen and people of south viet nam to advance courageously, thereby making positive

contributions to the great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the present struggle to defend and build up the liberated areas.

a "people's daily" article under the title "heroic people, revolutionary art" says: "the liberation art troupe of the republic of south viet nam was born in the flames of revolution and has grown through battles. their footprints are found everywhere in south viet nam, their songs resounding on the battlefields. they cut deep into the saigon area, fighting side by side with the local armymen and civilians. many comrades have earned the title of 'intrepid fighter against u.s. aggressors'. the artists of the troupe come from all parts of south viet nam, from the main units of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and guerilla units; one of them has been a underground courier from the age of 12. they have created items and rehearsed and performed them in between battles. under extremely difficult conditions, they saw actions and also toured villages and the front line to present a great number of items of their own creation that portray and praise the heroic struggle of the south vietnamese people."

the article says: "the vocal and instrumental music and dances presented by the troupe on its current tour of china are very impressive. the rich programme of songs, including different styled female solos, male solos, female ensemble, mixed unison and chorus, bears witness to the wealth of unique, touching images and techniques they have accumulated in the course of writing and singing."

many other articles highly praise the dance "celebrate the victories", several female singers and instrumental players. an article in the "kuangming daily" says that these items mirror the heroism and revolutionary optimism of the south vietnamese people united as one in fighting the war against u.s. aggression.

the shanghai "wenhui daily" says in an article that the "well presented revolutionary items from the front not only inspire the south vietnamese people to fight on valiantly but also give us a deep education". "the vietnamese comrades-in-arms also display the militant style of a revolutionary art troupe. some of the soloists also act as announcers and take part in dances and chorus; accompanists are at the same time instrumental soloists."

yang yu-ping and liu ping-tseng of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune remark in their joint article in the "people's daily" that "the excellent performance by the vietnamese comrades-in-arms

and the warm applause of the chinese comrades merge into an undammable torrent of solidarity and compose a song in praise of the unbreakable friendship."

the articles are unanimous in the view that the vietnamese comrades-in-arms have expressed in their performances the friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people who are both comrades and brothers. they have presented some chinese songs and music pieces, filling the audiences with a particular warmth.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Films Presented to Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Dec. 10, 1974)

three chinese colour documentary films, "sparkling canals in shaoshan", "the wu shu (chinese boxing and sword play) class in peking youth spare time sports school" and "acrobatics", were presented to the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic by chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming at the chinese embassy here on december 7 on behalf of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

president of the yemeni consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar accepted the three films.

prior to the presentation, the chinese ambassador gave a film reception in honour of all members of the y.a.r. consultative assembly delegation led by president ahmar which visited china in last april and may. chinese documentary films "sparkling canals in shaoshan" and "handicrafts arts" were shown.

on the morning of the same day, president ahmar received ambassador chang tsan-ming and had a cordial conversation with him.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Leaders Receive Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 11, 1974)

president kenneth david kaunda of the republic of zambia received the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", at the state house this morning. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party (unip) of zambia; bob litana, member of the central committee of the unip; vernon johnson mwaanga, foreign minister; and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting.

li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia, was also present.

on the same day, secretary-general zulu, prime minister mainza chona and chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs committee of the unip elijah n.k. mudenda received the delegation respectively.

earlier, chairman of the committee of election, publicity and strategy of the unip sikota wina and member of the central committee of the unip bob litana separately gave receptions in honour of the delegation on november 26 and 28. the receptions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

China's Permanent Representatives to ICAO Council Leave Peking for Montreal

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1974)

ho feng-yuan and liu fu, china's permanent representative and deputy representative to the council of the international civil aviation organization, left here for montreal, canada, by air yesterday.

they were seen off at the airport by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO & HIS MILITARY LINE

Concentration of Troops Is a Fundamental Law To Insure Victory Over the Enemy

- Some insights from the study of "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War"

by

Ching Chün (景 軍), of a certain unit of the Shenyang units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 3, 1974)

This brilliant work "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" was written by the great leader Chairman Mao toward the end of 1936 for summing up the experience of the Second Revolutionary Civil War. It happened at that time to be the eve of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the situation of the national war of resistance was about to start. At this critical juncture, to thoroughly settle accounts theoretically with the "Left" and Right opportunist lines and us the Marxist-Leninist military theory and strategy and tactics to unify the operational thinking of our army was of great significance toward winning victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. In the 6th section of Chapter V of this article, Chairman Mao specifically dealt with the question of concentration of troops. Today, in the struggle to criticize the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, we find it especially warm to study once again these arguments.

The concentration of troops in operations has been a concept of operations consistently advocated by Marxism-Leninism. Marx pointed out: "The marvels of strategy lie in the concentration of military strength." Lenin also had pointed out: "To have an overwhelming superiority at the decisive moment and the decisive spot is the 'law' governing the winning of military victory as well as the law governing the winning of political victory." From the practice of the revolutionary war, we can see that the reason that the concentration of troops is a correct principle is that it is permeated

with dialectical materialism and reflects the objective law of war. Under the condition that the enemy is strong and we are weak, it can turn our army from a passive position into one affording of initiative, change the inferior situation as a whole into a superior situation in part, go further in changing step by step change the superior situation in part into a superior situation as a whole, and finally end with the destruction of the enemy.

The great leader Marx pointed out: "Material force can only be destroyed with material force." According to the materialist viewpoint, war is a contest of material forces. In war, initiative and passivity are closely interrelated with the superiority and inferiority of material forces. For the sake of conducting war and winning victory in war, both the enemy's side and our side must mobilize the greatest material financial and military forces for the battlefield, and the army is the material factor that plays the most active and the most decisive role in the battlefield. In battle, both sides use their armies as the material foundation to contend for initiative and superiority on the battlefield. When two armies are locked in battle, the one which gains the initiative will have the precondition for winning victory, and the side which loses the initiative will draw close to defeat or destruction. Therefore, both sides try to use their own material forces to destroy the material forces of the other side, so as to preserve their own superiority and initiative and force the other side to fall into a passive position.

Naturally, the conditions of being forced by the enemy into a passive position are not unusual in war, and under such circumstances, the most important thing is to devise all ways and means to quickly reverse the phase of passivity and regain the position affording initiative. However, to change from passivity to initiative is precisely as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The initiative is not something imaginary but is concrete and material. Here the most important thing is to conserve and mass an armed force that is as large as possible and full of fighting spirit." Particularly in the strategic defensive, this move to concentrate troops is obviously more important. This is because the concentration of troops can encircle the enemy on all sides, swiftly wipe him out completely, turn from passivity into taking the initiative, and enable our army to completely seize the superiority and initiative strategically.

Take the Third Revolutionary Civil War for example. At the beginning of the war, the enemy was strategically on the offensive and we were strategically on the defensive. The enemy occupied a position affording initiative while we were in the passive position. However, because we firmly implemented Chairman Mao's principle of concentrating a superior force and fighting battles of annihilation, in just slightly over two years, the enemy was forced into changing from the strategic offensive to the strategic defensive and from "defense on all fronts" to "defense of fortified points." It was completely in a passive position. On the other hand, our army switched from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive and from the passive position at the beginning to taking complete initiative in the war, and because of that, completely overthrew the Kuomintang army and liberated the whole of China.

Marxist philosophy holds that the law of unity of opposites is the universal law of the universe and the core of dialectics. As long as there is war, there is always the contradiction between the many and the few, the strong and the weak in the balance of strength between the enemy's side and our side. This kind of the many and the few, the strong and the weak will generally change their positions under given conditions. Here, the most important condition for the transformation of the many and the few and of the strong and the weak in military strength is the concentration of troops operationally for fighting battles of annihilation.

In the early stage of the revolutionary war, speaking in terms of strength, the enemy often occupied the position of the strong while we occupied the position of the weak. However, the strength of the enemy also embodied the factor of weakness and there was also the factor of strength in the weakness of our army. In order to bring about the transformation of the strong standing of the enemy and our weak position to their opposites, we must strategically despise the enemy and should first have the courage and determination of defeating him. On the other hand, we must tactically take him seriously, and concentrate a superior force in every campaign and battle to wipe out the enemy troops one by one and swallow them up one by one. Just as Chairman Mao had pointed out: "Our strategy is 'pit one against ten' and our tactics are 'pit ten against one'--this is one of our fundamental principles in gaining mastery over the enemy." Because we were for "pitting ten against one" tactically, even though as a whole we were in a weaker position in terms of of numbers yet in specific campaigns and battles operations we were in a stronger position in terms of numbers. This turned the enemy's superiority over us strategically into our superiority over the enemy in campaigns and battles. Through fighting battles of annihilation by pitting a stronger force against a weaker force in the parts one by one, the wiping out of each enemy brigade caused the enemy to have one brigade less and the wiping out of each enemy regiment caused him to have one regiment less. The enemy not only suffered losses in effective strength and technical equipment but also received serious blows spiritually. His morale sank, his confidence was shaken, and the longer he fought, the smaller he became and the weaker he grew. On the other hand, because we concentrated our forces for fighting battles of annihilation, we captured equipment and took prisoners in every battle. Because we were replenished with manpower and material supplies, our morale and spirit were high, and the longer we fought the bigger we grew and the stronger we became. In this way, after fighting a number of battles of annihilation with concentrated forces there would be a fundamental change in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves. Starting from being strong in the parts, we would become strong as a whole, and from winning victories one by one in the parts, we would win total victory in the whole.

Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out in "On Contradiction": "As a result of these struggles, the new aspect changes from being minor to being major and rises to predominance, while the old aspect changes from being major to being minor and gradually dies out."

With dialectical materialism as the theoretical foundation, the military principle of the concentration of troops which correctly reflects the law of the revolutionary war is of universal guiding significance. As long as we maintain this concept of operations in war, we can most effectively annihilate the enemy, quickly develop and build up ourself, keep on changing the balance of strength between ourselves and the enemy and be confident of victory in war.

Chairman Mao points out: "The concentration of troops seems easy but it is quite hard in practice. Everybody knows the best way is to use a large force to defeat a small one, and yet many people fail to do so and on the contrary often divide their forces up." In the course of directing a battle, whether or not troops could be concentrated is determined by the line as well as the world outlook. The world outlook of all opportunists is idealistic and metaphysical. Because of this, they cannot accept the principle of the concentration of troops which is permeated with materialist dialectics. In the history of China's revolutionary war, there has always been the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks around the question of concentration of troops.

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China, the opportunist chieftain Wang Ming departed from the reality of China's revolutionary war, ignored the objective situation that the enemy was strong and we were weak, strategically advanced the erroneous proposal of "engaging the enemy outside the gate" and tactically carried out the equalitarian military line of "attacking on all fronts" and "dividing the forces into six routes." Following Wang Ming, Lin Piao at that time cast forth his pamphlet "On Short, Swift Thrusts" to advocate waging "battles of attribution" against the enemy, and actively opposed Chairman Mao's principle of concentrating a superior force for fighting battles of annihilation. During the period of Liberation War, proceeding from his idealist and metaphysical world outlook, Lin Piao again concocted his so-called "six tactical principles" with "the tactic of one spot, two sides" as the core, and advocated fighting battles for routing the enemy in opposition to Chairman Mao's thought on concentrating a superior force for fighting battles of annihilation. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must study seriously the thinking of Chairman Mao on military affairs, criticize the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, embrace the dialectical materialistic world outlook and advance more resolutely in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Hypothetic "Principles" and "Tactics" for Defrauding Others

- a criticism of the "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao

by

Sheng Szu-ch'ing (沈思清)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 17, 1974)

During the period of Liberation War, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao concocted in succession his so-called "six tactical principles"--"tactic of one spot, two sides," "tactic of the three-three system," "tactic of fierceness in three respects," "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting," "tactic of four quick and one slow operations" and "tactic of four groups in one team"--for opposing Chairman Mao's military line and military thinking. Over the past twenty years and more, especially around the time of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, for the sake of vigorously creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for Lin Piao to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, the sworn confederates of Lin Piao embellished Lin Piao as a "genius strategist" and praised his "six tactical principles" extravagantly as the "basic experience of operations in the Northeast" and the "Marxist-Leninist art of warfare and military science." We must use this powerful ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to tear off his disguise and have his true identity, and see what kind of trash the "six tactical principles" concocted by Lin Piao actually are.

Products of Idealism

Where do correct principles for operation comes from? Do they come from the practice of war, or the subjective speculation of people? This represents the antagonism between the two kinds of theory of knowledge on the question of war. The materialist theory of reflection holds that: "The laws of war, like the laws governing all other things, are reflections in our mind of objective realities; everything outside the mind is objective reality." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") In the course of leading the protracted struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao applied the universal truth of Marxism, scientifically in conjunction with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolutionary war the battle experience of our army, and drew up a series of correct strategic concepts and principles of operation. These are the magic weapon of our army for overcoming and triumphing over the enemy.

The "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao are the products of subjective idealism, and contrabands characterized by the rupture of the subjective and the objective and the separation of knowledge from practice. As is known to everybody, during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Lin Piao only whiled away half a year's time at the front and then went abroad to "convalesce." Upon his return to the country, he all along stayed behind in the rear area without taking part in actual fighting.

In the early part of the Liberation War, he had just arrived in the Northeast. He neither carried out investigation and study to analyze the characteristics of the Chinese revolutionary war, nor took into consideration the actual conditions on the enemy's side and our side. After fighting only a single small-scale battle of interception around Ch'it'ai between Chinchou and I hsien, he immediately concocted his so-called "tactical principles" of "one spot, two sides" and "three-three system," and boasted everywhere that "these things are suitable for positional attack" and "guaranteed to win battle." Later, he also concocted in succession such "tactical principles" as "four groups in one team," "four quick and one slow operations," "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting" and "fierceness in three respects." Lin Piao confessed of his own free will that these "tactical principles" owed their origin to his "strong power in association of ideas," his "habit of stringing up things together," and his "thinking" of one today and another tomorrow. In other words, they were all conjectured by his "especially clever" brain. These idealist concepts came from the same line of knowledge as "born with knowledge" of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and "from consciousness and perception to matter" of Mach. It could be seen that the "tactical principles" of Lin Piao are basically not any correct reflection of objective reality, and that they naturally cannot stand the test of actual battle.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" and that military principles "are directly linked with basic political principles." ("Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan") Because of Lin Piao's stubborn adherence to the idealist world outlook, this naturally led to his Right capitulation in the political field and conservatism or adventurism in the military field. As early as the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Lin Piao had already overrated the strength of the enemy and failed to notice the growth in the strength of the masses of the people and the development of the revolutionary situation. He was pessimistic and in despair over the future of the revolution and doubted "how long the Red Flag would continue to fly." He followed the line of Wang Ming, advocated so-called "short swift thrusts" in military affairs, and maliciously attacked the application of Chairman Mao's sixteen-character formula by the Red Army. During the Liberation War in the Northeast, he opposed Chairman Mao's strategic plan for "giving up the main road and occupying the two sides" and building stable base areas in the Northeast. He opposed Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation with fighting battles of annihilation as the guiding thought and carried out a bourgeois military line. History has proved that Lin Piao, this bourgeois careerist who wormed his way into the Party, had consistently practiced opportunism on the question of war. When he thought that he had a winning hand, he practiced adventurism in a big way and frantically advocated the need of daring to fight "reckless battles," "battles to meet force with force," "adventurous battle" and to fight with no regard for consequences." He even hysterically shouted, "If this is the end, let it be the end." When his adventurism suffered setbacks, he immediately switched over to conservatism. He actually did not pay attention to the situation, grasp military advantage or take heed of the overall situation. Instead he devised all ways and means to passively avoid battle and kept on emphasizing the need to go "slow," to "exercise forbearance" and to "wait." He nonsensically said that no matter how the situation might

change and "how the higher level might exert pressure on him," "his not carrying out orders is justified." From this, it could be seen that the "tactical principles" of Lin Piao were entirely the products of the idealist world outlook he consistently maintained and in the service of the Right-opportunist line he carried out politically.

Evil Specimens of Mechanicalism

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All the laws for directing war develop as history develops and as war develops; nothing is changeless" ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") This is to say that war itself is lively, developing and changing, and is at variance with the time, the region and its nature. The strategic and tactical principles for directing warfare should also "pay attention to the characteristics and development of each, and must oppose a mechanical approach to the problem of war." (Ibid) In the long course of the Chinese revolutionary war, according to the developing and changing realities of war in the different historical periods, Chairman Mao put forward his flexible and mobile strategic and tactics which brilliantly embodied the Marxist dialectics on military affairs. But Lin Piao proceeded from the metaphysical world outlook, used the isolated, static and one-sided viewpoint to view war and regarded wars, campaigns and battles as things that were isolated from and unrelated with each other and are forever changeless. He looked upon the laws governing the direction of war as absolute, rigid and typical, and even dabbled with the number game of "one, two, three and four" to hoodwink, harm and intimidate people everywhere.

Lin Piac looked at the situation on the battlefield in the absolute. Conditions on the battlefield are constantly changing and very complicated. However, Lin Piao just laid hold of one profile among them or a transitory manifestation, and subjectively and one-sidedly exaggerated it into an universal guiding law. He mechanically summed up the situation on the enemy side in the battlefield into three kinds of situation, namely, "defense," "retreat" and "on the point of retreat," and also arbitrarily said that there was only "three methods of fighting" for these "three kinds of situation."

Lin Piao was also in the absolute in the selection of the point of making a breakthrough. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In battle, the selection of the direction and the point of making a breakthrough must be laid down based on the current enemy situation, the terrain and the condition of our own forces." (Ibid) But, Lin Piao advocated that the selection of the point for making a breakthrough "is mainly determined by topographical conditions" and that "only topographical conditions are changeless and fixed." In his view, things that changed could not be a foundation for determining tactics, and rigid things instead were taken as the only foundation. This is undiluted mechanicalism. Practice shows that if the points of making a breakthrough were selected according to what Lin Piao preached, they would invariably run into snags.

Lin Piao followed a set formula in the disposition and use of troops. In battles, we should properly organized combat groups and make

flexible use of combat formations in accordance with the different enemy situations, physical features and tasks, and also the conditions of our army's technical equipment, and "in every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force....encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") However, the Lin Piao who styled himself a "celestial horse" set out "one, two, three and four," and said that the disposition of troops should follow the tactic of "one point, two sides," that the application of battle formation should follow the tactic of "the three-three system" and that the organization of combat groups should follow the tactic of "four groups in one team." This is really preposterous in the extreme.

For the sake of peddling his "six tactical principles," Lin Piao also advertised that "these principles would not change in future warfare." This absolute and static viewpoint is in the same vien as that of "Heaven changeth not, and likewise, the 'Tao' changeth not" of Tung Chung-shu, and the "ultimate truth" of Dühring. "They do not have the slightest flavor of Marxism about them; indeed they are anti-Marxist." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War")

Through the above dissection, it is not difficult for us to see that the "six tactical principles" vigorously peddled and promoted by Lin Piao are fundamentally not the Marxist "art of warfare" or "military science," but a hodgepodge of reactionary idealism and mechanicalism and big poisonous weeds opposed to the ten great principles of operation of Chairman Mao. They basically are not "brave tactics" or "victorious tactics," but bourgeois thinking on military affairs for deceiving and harming people.

* * *

The Core of the Tactic of "One Spot, Two Sides" Is To Oppose Fighting Battles of Annihilation

by

Chou Teng-kuo (周登国), a combat hero of Chenpao Island

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 17, 1974)

Lin Piao used his "tactic of one spot, two sides" for chasing away the enemy and letting him escape as the core of his so-called "six tactical principles," and called it the "most important" thing in tactics, and the "principle for the orientation and disposition of operations." He also claimed that the implementation of this principle would "always lead to victory and always win battle" and that any contravention of this principle would "lead to disaster or defeat." This is entirely deceitful talk which we must strongly criticize.

Chairman Mao has correctly pointed out that in battle our army's "basic policy is to fight battles of annihilation" and that we should "in every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force....encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." The guiding principle for implementing the fighting of battles of annihilations is first to concentrate troops, second, to encircle the enemy forces on all sides, and third, to swallow the enemy forces out one by one. In this way, we not only can come to a quick decision but also wipe out the enemy thoroughly. During the Liberation War, by directing operations according to this principle laid down by Chairman Mao, our units have fought many a smart battle and won one great victory after another.

When Lin Piao peddled his "tactic of one spot, two sides" he also talked in terms of "concentration of troops", but actually this was only a trick for hoodwinking people. He called for "the concentration of troops at one spot" and specifically ruled that "seven-ninths and even eight-ninths" of the forces should be used on the "spot" and "two-ninths or as little as one-ninth" of the forces should be used on the "sides." Here, he used concentration based on the balance of forces between his own "spot" and "sides" to replace the principle of the absolute superiority of the strength of our army in relation to the forces of the enemy in campaigns and battles. This emasculated the fundamental spirit of concentration of troops. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Wars of annihilation entails the concentration of superior forces and the adoption of encircling or outflanking tactics. We cannot have the former without the latter." Concentrating a superior force is the material foundation for fighting a battle of annihilation. Without resting on the foundation of concentrating a superior force and adopting the encircling and outflanking tactics, then the fighting of battles of annihilation would also be basically cancelled out.

The "tactic of one spot, two sides" of Lin Piao also talked superfically about "encircling" the enemy. He said that "so-called two sides mean the need of adopting the method of bravely encircling the enemy forces and preventing them from breaking through and escaping from the

encirclement." This was also a ruse for hoodwinking people. Actually, he only deployed troops on the two sides and opposed encircling the enemy on all sides. Because "seven-ninths and even eight-ninths" of the armed forces were concentrated on the "spot" and were stationed in step-like order with a pointed head and a long tail, our army had to advance along a narrow strip and could only adopt the tactic of attacking by rotation with the majority of troops unusued and unable to play their part. This necessarily would lead to our pitting a few against a great many and a weaker force against a stronger force and fighting a battle of attrition with the enemy. On the "sides" there was deployed only a weak force comprising "two-ninths or even as little as one-ninth" of the armed forces which could not fundamentally encircle the enemy on all sides and also would be powerless to cut off the enemy's retreat. Based on this kind of disposition, even though there might be the possibility of defeating the enemy at the "spot," we also would be unable to annihilate the enemy on the "sides."

Although the "tactic of one point, two sides" of Lin Piao also paid life service to "annihilating the enemy," he said that the "most important thing is to rely on pursuit to annihilate the enemy" "so that after the enemy has been routed, it is not easy for him to escape." He thought that it was very clever of him to resort to this kind of crafty sophistry, but actually, this was very stupid, because it merely exposed that his "spot" was for chasing away the enemy and that his "two sides" were for letting the enemy escape. In short, he was in favor of fighting battles for routing the enemy and opposed to fighting battles of annihilation.

* * *

The Essence of "One Slow Operation" Is to Passively Avoid Fighting Battles

by

Wang Chung-ho (王忠和),
a fighter of a certain PLA Unit

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1974)

Lin Piao advertised his "tactic of four quick and one slow operation" (i.e. quick in making preparation, quick in moving forward, quick in expanding the gains of war and quick in giving pursuit and slow in launching a general offensive against the enemy) as the "principle for all kinds of battle" and "a common principle for commanders at all levels". According to Lin Piao's interpretation, so long as it was implemented, it would "guarantee to win battle". Did things really turn out that way? No, absolutely not. Provided we make a dissection of this so-called "one slow operation," it would not be difficult for us to see its reactionary essence.

When two armies confront each other, a question of key importance that decides the outcome of a battle is which side could seize the initiative in the battle, and the seizure of initiative is in turn determined by the seizure of military advantage. The side which seizes the military advantage could bog the enemy in a passive position, and any side which hinders military operation would lose its freedom of action and even everything. Under the ruse of "preparation" Lin Piao made a fuss of the character "slow" saying, "In any case we have to make proper preparations before fighting." He even baldly declared that "the four quick and one slow operations are in fact one slow operation." This very remark revealed his innermost secret. Actually, Lin Piao's "preparation for war" was false and his passive avoidance of war was real.

The practice of fighting by our army tells us that while we must be fully and properly prepared for campaigns and battles, we also cannot hinder military operations because of preparations. Only by being good at seizing military advantages, quickly completing preparations before the battle and launching attacks at the correct moment could we "catch the enemy unprepared and take him by surprise" and annihilate him. The so-called military advantages are opportunities in operation favorable to us but unfavorable to the enemy. Being good at discovering and grasping military advantages is an important key to scoring victory in battle, and this is an important question bearing in the situation as a whole. Without paying attention to military advantages and changes in the situation, Lin Piao made his stand on the character "slow". This completely exposed his ugly Right-opportunist feature of passively avoiding battles.

"The principal and primary question determining the outcome of war lies in whether or not proper attention has been paid to the whole situation as well as the various phases." In war, strengthening of discipline, firm implementation of order, high degree of unity, active coordination, close cooperation and manifestation of collective power are

vital factors for triumphing over the enemy. Because of this, the units must try to obey orders in all kinds of action, with the lower level subordinated to the high level and the part subordinated to the whole. However, Lin Piao nonsensically said that "what the higher level does is its own business", since "you may have a thousand plans but I have my own idea" and "without proper preparations it is proper not to carry out orders or fight". This was a typical howling for military decentralism and the opportunist argument for negating centralized and unified Party leadership.

During the period of the war of liberation in the Northeast, Lin Piao "made a great fuss" over the word "slow" to interfere with and sabotage Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. He resisted Chairman Mao's instructions, tried his utmost set back the operation timetable for moving south to the Peiping-Liaoning line for battle and again and again hindered military operations. After the victorious conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao ordered the Northeast Field Army to advance secretly and swiftly to the south of the Great Wall ahead of schedule and carry out the strategic encirclement of the enemy forces in North China in cooperation with the North China Field Army so as to take them by surprise. At that time, Lin Piao actually used the excuse that "it took considerable time" for preparation, to resist Chairman Mao's order and was reluctant to move to the south of the Great Wall for battle. This fully exposed that the essence of Lin Piao's "one slow operation" was undiluted military conservatism and military decentralism as well as a bourgeois military principle in the service of his Right-opportunist political line.

* * *

Behind the Facade of "Fierceness", He Fears the Enemy Like a Tiger

by

Liang Hsi-wen (梁喜文),
staff officer of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1974)

In the so-called "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao, one is called the "tactic" of "fierce in three respects," that is, "fierce in fighting, fierce in attacking and fierce in pursuing". It is strange indeed that Lin Piao, who was timid as a mouse in front of the enemy, actually had the courage to talk grandly about "fierce in three respects." Actually, what kind of medicine was he selling from his bottle?

In fact, there is nothing strange. As is the case with all Right-opportunists, when peddling their contrabands, they have to use some kind of disguise to cover up their true image, and Lin Piao was naturally no exception. His "tactic of fierce in three respects" is the fig leaf for covering up his Rightist essence.

What is the meaning of "fierce"? Interpreted literally, it means courageous. However, whether or not it is true courage could not be judged merely with the word alone. Chairman Mao teaches us: "How then do we justify the encouragement of heroic sacrifice in war? Is this not in contradiction with preserving oneself? In fact there is no contradiction after all, both are opposite and complementary to each other". This is to say that the spirit of true courage and the preservation oneself are fundamentally unanimous. To preserve oneself, it is necessary to destroy the enemy. In order to destroy the enemy, it is also necessary to give play to and establish the spirit of true courage on the foundation of the Marxist scientific attitude. In the long period of revolutionary struggle our army has cultivated the bold and tenacious fighting spirit which represents the unity of the revolutionary character and the scientific character and is true revolutionary heroism. Lin Piao's "tactic of fierce in three respects" entirely follows the opposite course, for it fundamentally stands boldness and tenacity against the principle of destroying the enemy and preserving oneself. It advocates "ignoring everything" as the precondition and taking "I have to die today" and "let the end be the end" as the goal. This kind of blind and reckless action without paying attention to the enemy situation and tactics and taking into consideration the consequences is out and out military adventurism and distinctly different from the courageous spirit peculiar to our army personally fostered by Chairman Mao.

A given military idea is in the service of a given political line, and practicing adventurism in the military field is for the sake of practicing opportunism in the political field. Taking the Right-opportunist stand, Lin Piao overrated the strength of the enemy and underrated the strength of the people during the period of Liberation War in the Northeast. He was afraid of the enemy, passively avoided battles and dared not move south to the Peiping-Liaoning line and to attack Chinchou. Under the numerous criticisms of Chairman Mao, like a gambler he emitted the cry of "fierce in fighting, fierce in charging and fierce in pursuing" in an

attempt to use such adventurism as "fierce in three respects" in the military field to cover up his Right opportunism politically.

Magnificent words can never cover up the Rightist essence. Behind the dignified farcade of the word "fierce," people have finally seen clearly the ugly image of the coward Lin Piao who feared of the enemy as though he were a tiger.

* * *

Exposing the Truth of How Lin Piao Let the Enemy Escape from Yingk'ou

by

Wang Shih-hsien (王世賢), of the CCP
Yingk'ou Municipal Committee, Liaoning Province

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 11, 1974)

During the period of Liberation War, the great leader Chairman Mao scientifically analyzed on the trend of development of the war situation in the Northeast after the capture of Chinchou by our army in the Northeast theater of war and with the courage and resourcefulness of a proletarian revolutionary, he drew up the one and only correct policy and made meticulous dispositions for annihilating the enemy in the Northeast on the spot. For the sake of winning total victory in the campaign, Chairman Mao in succession dispatched many urgent telegrams to Lin Piao ordering him to swiftly control Yingk'ou with sufficient troops so as to prevent the enemy from escaping to the south. However, Lin Piao again and again resisted Chairman Mao's instructions and he basically had no intention of sending troops to gain control of Yingk'ou. Two days before the enemy's occupation of Yingk'ou, Lin Piao still erroneously came to the conclusion that the enemy had "already began to make a general retreat toward Chinchou" and nonsensically said that our troops "have no further need to go to Yingk'ou". Based on his own mistaken judgment and deduction, he not only did not send troops to Yingk'ou, but on the contrary also withdrew the only independent division in Liaonan region at that time to the vicinity of Hsinmin in the north. Because of Lin Piao's refusal to implement Chairman Mao's order on gaining control of Yingk'ou, he hindered military operations and enabled more than 10,000 enemy troops to escape to the south by the sea from Yingk'ou.

The city of Yingk'ou was liberated in February 1948. At that time, I was working in the local government. After the capture of Chinchou by our army, the people of Yingk'ou were full of joy, and were resolved to cooperate with our army to wipe out all the enemy in the Northeast. At that time, the enemy troops entrenched in the Shenyang region were like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string, and fearing that they might be encircled and annihilated by us, they were to take flight, and Yingk'ou became their only route of escape of the south of the Great Wall. For the sake of preventing the enemy from escaping by sea, the commanders and fighters of our local armed forces--the public security brigade of Yingk'ou also employed the method of "sinking ships to block up the harbor" by sinking vessels at the western entrance to the port and were prepared to immediately wipe out the enemy remnants the moment they appeared. We never expected that Lin Piao would at this moment insisted on evacuating our local government organs and armed units from the city. He nonsensically said that since "the Kuomintang troops have to 'borrow a passage', our army should make a temporary withdrawal strategically to make way for them". After the broad masses of the people heard the news, they were most furious. In order to prevent the enemy warships and vessels from drawing alongside

the wharves to pick up the enemy in flight, the port workers of Yingk'ou dismantled part of the wharves and piers and sank some of the buoys along the fairways in the port to keep the enemy warships from entering. They also moved some of the sailing vessels to the upper reaches of the Liao River and hid them up so that they would not fall into enemy hands.

After the withdrawal of our army, the enemy occupied Yingk'ou on October 24, 1948 without firing a shot. Kindness to the enemy means cruelty to the people. The Kuomintang bandit army practiced burning, killing and looting and nothing was too wicked for them, this inflicted heavy sufferings on the people of the city. During the enemy's nine days occupation of Yingk'ou, incidents of killing and grain stealing ocurred again and again. Furthermore, they also took many "able bodied men" away, and from a cigarette factory alone, they took away more than 20 workers. In the rural areas, the landlords and rich peasants took the opportunity to stage a counter-attack and settle accounts in the reverse. In the suburban village of East Tap'ingshan alone, more than eighty people were murdered by the Kuomintang and the "home-returning contingents". Because of their grain was seized by the Kuomintang, three out of five members of the household of the poor peasant Wang Huan-ch'ing were starved to death. Look, by leaving the enemy a route for escape, Lin Piao had brought death to the people of Yingk'ou.

After the Kuomintang remnants escaped from Yingk'ou, Chairman Mao immediately criticized Lin Piao and pointed out that this was no minor mistake. However, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates for a long time kept silent about the criticism of Chairman Mao and did all they could to cover up the mistake made in the period of Liberation War in the Northeast. They wantonly disparaged the wise and brilliant decisions made by Chairman Mao during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and shamelessly played Lin Piao up as the "commander" responsible for the victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. However, lies could never cover up the iron-clad historical facts. The criminal evidence of Lin Piao's refusal to obey the directives of Chairman Mao and send troops to gain control of Yingk'ou thus enabling the enemy to escape to the south stands out like a mountain. Lin Piao is basically not any "representative of the correct line", but an undiluted representative of the Right-opportunist line and an ageless culprit responsible for the sabotage of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign! His disguise should be torn off, his mask should be ripped away and the history which had been turned upside down should be reversed once again.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS BY PLA MEN

PLA Men of Yi Nationality Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 14, 1974)

the reactionary concept of "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" preached by lin piao and confucius was sharply criticized by commanders and fighters of yi nationality of a chinese people's liberation army unit. the p.l.a. men, stationed in the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, conducted their criticism in the light of their bitter experience as slaves in the old society.

the people of the liangshan area suffered under inhuman slavery before china's liberation in 1949. fanatically spreading the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the slave-owners said: "wild geese fly together in the sky; master and slave are most devoted to each other on earth." while telling such lies, they exploited and oppressed the slaves by the cruelest means.

at a criticism meeting, achieh yipo, fighter of the fourth company, showed his comrades a big scar on his neck and said: "look exclamation this is what the slave-owners meant by benevolence and love exclamation in the vicious old society, members of my family toiled as slaves for generations. a slave-owner drove six of my dear ones to death. when i was less than two, my mother tried to breast-feed me when i cried with hunger one day. the slave-owner came and shouted: 'you filthy slave exclamation how dare you stop your work to feed your damned son exclamation' he beat my mother with a big stick until she bled and then forced her to fetch water. he put a pair of red-hot coal tongs on me until i lost consciousness, and this is how i got the scar."

chihei tachu, fighter of the sixth company, stood up to expose the slave-owners and lin piao and confucius as counter-revolutionary double-dealers. he said: "we slaves were worse off than the dogs and fowls of the slave-owners. their 'benevolence' and 'love' only meant killing and eating people. when i was five, the slave-owner strangled my father with a cord and beat my mother to death with a club. i was taken to the slave-owner's house the next year. i tended twenty pigs, twenty fowls and two oxen during the day and fetched water and milled flour at night. i was given nothing to eat but wild herbs and had only a ragged piece of sheepskin to my back. we slaves suffered worse than beasts of burden. when the slave-owner's wife fell ill, a wizard said she

was being haunted by a ghost and the only way to save her was to kill a spotted cow as a sacrifice to the gods. instead of killing the cow, however, the slave-owner killed a slave. although his hands were stained with the blood of slaves, he talked glibly about the 'interdependence and love between master and slave'. he was just like lin piao and company who mouthed fine words about 'benevolence and righteousness', 'loyalty and forbearance' and 'treating people with love' while sharpening their daggers to stab at the proletariat."

deputy battalion commander cheng chang-sheng, who had been a slave for 17 years, took the floor. he said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'there is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause.' since humanity was divided into classes, there has never been love above classes. the slave-owners never showed any love or kindness of heart towards the slaves. they regarded themselves as the elite and the slaves as the lowly. they treated the slaves like cattle and were free to buy or sell them and to beat, kill, burn or hamstring them. they could cut their ears, gouge out their eyes or nail them to boards as they pleased. while committing all these crimes, they shouted loudly about benevolence and virtue. if the slaves showed the slightest resistance to the exploitation and oppression, they would be put to death as violators of the principles of 'benevolence and love', 'loyalty and forbearance'. my uncle ran away from the slave-owner because he could not stand the inhuman treatment. when he was captured, he was nailed to a pole and tortured and burned to death. facts of class struggle written in blood showed that by benevolence, love and virtue, the slave-owners meant the slaves' docile acceptance of their most inhuman exploitation and oppression. by these concepts confucius meant a vain attempt to suppress the slaves' uprisings and realize his political aim of reviving states that were extinct, restoring families that had lost their positions and calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity. by toeing the line of confucius and the slave-owners and peddling these same concepts, lin piao tried futilely to carry out his reactionary programme of 'restraining oneself and returning to the rites', that is, to reinstate the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists and the slave-owners who had been overthrown by the people and turn the socialist new china back into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial china. in liangshan, this would mean the restoration of the man-eating slave society in which we emancipated slaves would again be thrown into the abyss of misery. lin piao, confucius and the slave-owning class, like three poisonous snakes from the same burrow, were sworn enemies of the labouring people. we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius over a long period of time."

PEASANT THEORISTS

Peasant Theorists Active in Rural China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 13, 1974)

great numbers of elderly poor and lower-middle peasants who have acquired literacy since liberation as well as young men and women in rural china have become activists in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they form the backbone force in the country areas for the study of marxist-leninist theory.

when i visited the tapingtang production brigade in hsintien county, hunan province, i happened to arrive during a coaching session of the theory study group. a woman commune member, teng chen-ying, was giving a lecture on marx's "critique of the gotha programme", in the course of which she criticized the notion of a "free state". emphasizing the class nature of the state machine, she explained that the term "freedom" has a class content, and she cited local facts in illustration.

"there were 339 households in our area before liberation," she said. "twelve per cent were landlord and rich peasant households. yet they occupied eighty per cent of the land and houses. how could this happen? it was because the exploiting classes wielded political power. this was what they called the "free state" where the exploiting classes freely exploited and oppressed the labouring people.

"it is only since liberation, when we established the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the communist party, that the labouring people have gained freedom", she continued. "we must constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly repudiate the cock-and-bull story about the state in general being free." at the end of the lecture the audience indicated their approval and appreciation.

teng chen-ying is 29 years old, and a mother of two. she has had only six years of schooling. before drawing up her lecture, she went through the "critique of the gotha programme" several times and in hammering out the basic viewpoints, consulted chairman mao's "on the people's democratic dictatorship" and lenin's "the state and revolution".

she has also given lectures at the county's may 7 cadres school and to the study group of the standing committee members of the county party committee. her talks have been very well received.

the tapingfang production brigade now has a contingent of 74 activists in the study of theory, for coaching the brigade's 13 production teams in marxist theory. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, these activists, along with some of the peasants, have written more than thirty articles on the history of the village, including the history of some of the families. describing the class struggle there before liberation, these articles have provided material for essays written by the rank and file for 33 wall newspapers. they all contain sharp attacks on lin piao for his attempt to restore capitalism and apply the confucian notion of "restrain oneself and return to the rites."

these people are trained mainly by a leading group organized by the production brigade party branch. they attend lectures once a week given by the group and then prepare their own lectures collectively, in close connection with the class struggle that is going on in their respective production teams and linked up with current thoughts among the commune members. they also meet regularly to exchange experience.

now each of the 13 production teams under the brigade has its own political evening classes, where commune members study marxist theory twice a week. over the past few years, they have systematically studied chapters from the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme" and other works, chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and important newspaper articles and documents.

all this study has heightened the ideological and political consciousness of the commune members and many socialist new people and new things have emerged. for example, the brigade readily helped another brigade earlier this year when it found itself in difficulty in the transplanting of spring rice.

the brigade's output has gone up rapidly. its per hectare yield has exceeded the 6-ton mark for a number of years running. the brigade now ranks among the advanced units in the province in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

YOUTH PALACES

Shanghai's Youth Palace

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 13, 1974)

around eight thousand young people come daily to the youth palace in downtown shanghai to attend discussions on politics, national and international affairs and science and technology, exhibitions and theatrical performances.

technical innovators, worker-peasant-soldier theoretical activists and students regularly visit the palace which is run by the municipal committee of the communist youth league.

opened in 1973, the youth palace includes an exhibition hall, a table tennis hall and theatres.

two huge oil paintings done by young shanghai artists at the main gate show the orientation of the palace. one shows chairman mao among young people of china's various nationalities and the other depicts how educated youth are integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

a current exhibition shows some of the city's young people who are doing a good job in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. any day of the week, boys and girls play in the table tennis hall. stories are told and ballads sung in the entertainment hall. the latest feature films, newsreels and science and educational films are presented at the palace's cinema. young people perform plays they have written.

among recent activities was a study of lenin's work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" which young workers found very helpful.

the library gave a class on the chinese classical novel "dream of the red chamber" to help young people use the marxist-leninist stand, viewpoint and method to read and analyze the book. the palace has conducted 160 discussions attended by 130,000 since 1973.

amateur art troupes use the central theatre of the palace. one recent item was a cross talk put on by educated young people of shanghai who have settled in a tea plantation in southern anhwei's huangshan mountains.

the shanghai people's acrobatic troupe came to put on a show after returning from a performance tour of japan. among the acrobats was chu wen-chung who

began his acrobatic career as a child of eight before liberation. when he was ill one time the boss forced him to perform.

a despised acrobat in the old society, chu wen-chung was admitted into the chinese communist party last year. the hall in which he performed was familiar, only in the old society, the present youth palace was called "the great world".

leaders of the shanghai's organized underworld ran the 14,000 square metres of the "great world" as a pleasure ground for the rich and a hell for the working people who provided "entertainment". it was a cultural cesspool of semi-feudal, semi-colonial old shanghai.

with liberation it was transformed into a recreational centre for the working people. but liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line resulted in plays eulogizing ancient emperors, kings, generals and ministers as well as scholars and beauties reigning supreme on the stage of the "great world".

great changes have taken place during the great proletarian cultural revolution especially during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

MODEL CADRES

Former Shepherdess Becomes President of People's Court

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 13, 1974)

nishkhan turdi, a shepherdess of the khalkhas nationality before liberation, is affectionately called "a good cadre of the party" by the masses in the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou in sinkiang.

coming from a poor herdsman's family, nishkhan turdi is a member of the communist party and president of the intermediate people's court of the autonomous chou. apart from going over files, studying cases and conducting trials, she often leads work teams in making the rounds of rural and pastoral areas, factories and mines to explain the party's policies to the masses and conduct investigation and study.

in september 1972, nishkhan turdi went to the yuchitashih area in wuchia county, at the head of

a work team. this is a mountainous area 3,000 metres above sea level. despite severe altitude sickness, she often covered dozens of kilometres on horseback a day to get information. one day, when she was riding down a slope, her horse shied and threw her into a rocky gully. she lost consciousness. when she came to through the first aid given by her comrades, she struggled to her feet, mounted her horse and continued the journey. after reaching the destination, she refused to take a rest and immediately held discussions with local herdsmen. the team headed by her toured all the mountain valleys in the area and completed their mission.

on another occasion nishkhan's team worked in a coal mining district. members of the team had to walk two kilometres across hills several hundred metres high from their logding quarters to the coal mine. nishkhan's comrades suggested that she stay at home and listen to their reports. she said: "as chairman mao has always taught us, we should conduct investigation and study in person and know things first-hand." not minding her fatigue, she crossed the hills every day to work in the mine. she visited a miner's home five times to clarify a key prcblem. her devotion to work left a deep impression on the miners.

in the vicious old society, nishkhan's family had neither land nor livestock. after she married chiapaerh, a poor herdsman, the couple had to tend sheep for herdowners as short-term labourers to maintain a precarious existence.

in 1949, chairman mao and the communist party liberated sinkiang. nishkhan and her family, together with the masses of poor herdsmen, became their own masters. nishkhan was only twenty-one. she felt like thirsty crops being watered by a rain and plunged into revolutionary work with tremendous enthusiasm. breaking the fetters of feudal ideology and religious superstition, she took an active part in building the organs of people's power under the leadership of the party. as one of the first generation of women cadres of the khalkhas nationality, she was elected a member of the township government.

on march 3, 1953, nishkhan's long-cherished dream came true. she was among the first group of khalkhas people in wuchia county to join the communist party. she was moved to tears when she took the oath of communist party members with six class brothers. she thought of how a person like herself, enslaved in old society, had now become a member of the vanguard of the proletariat. she resolved to work hard to live up to the expectations of the communist party and chairman mao and dedicate her life to the struggle for the

realization of communism and be ready to die for this cause whenever necessary as a worthy member of the communist party.

in 1955, at the hightide of the agricultural cooperation movement throughout china, stockbreeding cooperatives were being set up in sinkiang. she realized that, as chairman mao had pointed out this bright road of socialism for the emancipated peasants and herdsmen, she should lead the masses in answering the call. under her leadership, a stockbreeding cooperative, the first in south sinkiang, appeared in taerhkuyi village.

in 1956, nishkhan became deputy magistrate of wuchia county. khalkhas herdsmen heartily greeted the appointment. they said, "before liberation, we were trampled underfoot by the kuomintang reactionaries and herdowners, and women suffered even more. under the care of the party and government, we now have cadres of our own nationality and even a khalkhas woman as deputy magistrate." but nishkhan knew that she had been given the job to serve the masses, and always warned herself against alienation from the working people. she said, "our different posts in revolutionary work merely indicate a division of labour in serving the people." as before, she often made the rounds of the countryside on horseback and worked as hard as ever.

during the great leap forward year of 1958, a mass movement to make iron and steel was launched in wuchia county as in all other parts of china. nishkhan, a mother of three, joined the workers at the side of the iron-smelting furnaces. she also went to visit miners working in a mountain 3,000 metres above sea level.

in 1964, nishkhan led a work team to conduct the socialist education movement in some counties. she ate and stayed with the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, joined them in ploughing the fields, tending sheep and building roads, and studying the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee. in less than two years, she visited several hundred peasants and herdsmen at their homes and chatted with them about production and their everyday life. having forged a profound friendship with nishkhan, many wrote to her after she returned to her office at the end of the socialist education movement, and some travelled hundreds of kilometres by camel or donkey to see her.

to help nishkhan raise her class consciousness and capabilities, the party organization has sent her to study at short-term classes, at the party school of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, and the central institute for nationalities in peking.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, nishkhan has further raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. she has united closely the great majority of the cadres and masses in a thorough criticism of the revisionist line. time and again she told the comrades: "we are class brothers hailing from all corners of the country. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we should unite as one to fight against political swindlers like liu shao-chi and lin piao." nishkhan also makes a point of uniting with comrades whose views on certain questions are different from hers.

since 1957, nishkhan has been making a conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. surmounting difficulties caused by her little schooling, she has repeatedly studied the four-volume "selected works of mao tsetung" and read the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist classics, and has taken a lot of notes. she kept up her study no matter how busy. once nishkhan fell ill and was hospitalized. when she came home, the first thing she did was to pick up the "manifesto of the communist party" and continue her reading. she said: "marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the guide to all work. only by studying it seriously and remoulding our world outlook can we avoid losing our bearings in the storms of class struggle."

TAIWAN

Fishing Boat Returns to Taiwan Province After Repair in Choushan Islands

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 13, 1974)

all the nine fishermen of the fishing boat "chiensheng no. 1" from nanfanao of ilan county, taiwan province, left the choushan islands for home on board their repaired boat yesterday morning. the boat engine was badly damaged during a fishing operation off the choushan islands of chekiang province on november 25. local people's government arranged for the repair of the boat and gave the fishermen a warm reception.

the captain and crew of the fishing boat "yaoma 1008" from matsu island boarded their boat for home yesterday after the captain was treated for an acute and serious ailment and recovered his health in a choushan hospital. he was taken ill on november 26 during a fishing operation near the choushan islands. local fishermen gave him help and rushed him to hospital. he was given good care and effective emergency treatment.

SPORTS

China's 1974 National Gymnastics Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 13, 1974)

china's 1974 national gymnastics and acrobatic-gymnastics tournament was held in kwangchow recently. the participants came from 26 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army.

the p.l.a. captured the men's team title and the kiangsu provincial team the women's team title. tsai huan-tsung and chiang shao-yi finished first in the men's and women's individual all-round events respectively. shanghai won the team event in the acrobatic-gymnastics.

during the tournament, the participants put proletarian politics in command and conscientiously carried out the principle of "friendship first, competition second". they learned from one another to improve their skills together and showed good results.

more gymnasts completed some of the latest difficult routines which only a few chinese gymnasts had mastered previously, such as 360 degree circling on the pommelled horse, full swing on the rings with arms close to the body and straight-arm free backward circling on the uneven bars.

the participants included a large number of junior gymnasts. they modestly learned from the veterans, dared to choose difficult routines and achieved good results. junior gymnasts accounted for 70 per cent of the first 36 finishers in the women's individual all-round event.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA

China, Guinea Sign Protocol

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 11, 1974)

a protocol to the agreement between the governments of china and guinea on sending by china a medical team to guinea was signed at a ceremony here today.

the chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen and guinean minister of health diane lansana signed the document on behalf of their respective government.

present on the occasion were director of the office of the guinean ministry of social domain fasson makias and chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs harrame bacgoura. counsellor of the chinese embassy wu hsiao-ta was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, the chinese ambassador and the guinean minister expressed the wish that the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND IRAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Iran Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1974)

hao teh-ching, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to iran, left here for his post at tehran by air today.

Iranian Armed Forces Volleyball Team Leaves Kwangchow for Kueilin

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 14, 1974)

the men's volleyball team of the armed forces of iran led by lieutenant colonel moniri ziaollah left here for kueilin this morning after a visit to kwangchow.

the iranian team played a friendly match yesterday evening with the men's volleyball team of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army before a cheering crowd of more than five thousand people in the kwangchow indoor stadium. among the spectators were hsiao yuan-li, leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, kao hsien-kuei and li wei-ying, responsible members of the leading organ of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and leading members of other local departments.

the match ended 3:1 in favour of the guest team. a warm atmosphere of friendship ran throughout the evening, with enthusiastic handshakes among the players of the two sides at the end of the match.

the iranian team flew in here from shanghai on december 11 and was honoured at a reception given that evening by the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

CHINA AND ITALY

"Chinese Films Day" in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 13, 1974)

chinese films day activities were organized here by the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china and other organizations from december 10 to 12.

"azalea mountain", "fiery years" and other chinese films were shown to the welcome of some 3,000 people.

the italian audience showed keen interest in the chinese films. they praised the chinese people's spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance in the years of revolutionary war in the past and in socialist revolution and construction at present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Japanese Lawyers' Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1974)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese lawyers' goodwill delegation led by hiroshi kashiwagi, vice-president of the federation of japanese lawyers and chairman of the second lawyers' association of tokyo.

present on the occasion were delegation members keisuke sasahara, yoshiko miura, rokuji shiinoki, sanji harago, sunao murakami, seimi furukawa and hidemasa kobayashi.

vice-president of the chinese supreme people's court ho lan-chieh, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua, and leading members of departments concerned chiang wei-hsin, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and tang chia-hsuan were present at the meeting.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted nagamasa kawakita, president of the towa film company of japan, and his wife kasiko kawakita here today. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organization concerned, including ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chekiang Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition Opens in Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1974)

the exhibition of arts and handicrafts of china's chekiang province organised jointly by the ministry of education and cultural affairs of mauritius and the chinese embassy opened in port louis yesterday, according to a report from the capital of mauritius. acting premier ringadoo cut the ribbon.

among 200 guests attended the ceremony were minister of education and cultural affairs regis chaperon and some other cabinet ministers, members of the legislative assembly and friends from all circles. chinese ambassador wang tse and diplomatic envoys of some countries were also present.

the chinese and mauritian flags were flying over the exhibition hall decorated with chinese red lanterns.

speaking at the ceremony, acting premier ringadoo, minister chaperon and ambassador wang tse expressed the belief that the exhibition would further strengthen the friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples.

after the ceremony, the mauritian guests in the company of the chinese hosts visited the exhibition which was filled with a warm and gay atmosphere.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Peking Women's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Dec. 12, 1974)

the peking women's basketball team and the nigerian national women's basketball team held their first friendship match at the national stadium here this evening.

among some 1,000 spectators were first vice-chairman of the nigerian amateur basketball association k.a.a. ojumu, chairman of the nigerian table tennis association a.a. efunkoya and other officials.

chinese charge d'affaires a.i. yang kuang-jen also watched the game.

the team arrived here yesterday from senegal to pay a friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the nigerian amateur basketball association.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1974)

pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed left peking for home by air this afternoon.

he was seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy departmental directors chang han-chih and kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

on hand were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, minister naseem mirza and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here, and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

pakistan ambassador ali alvie gave a banquet before minister aziz ahmed's departure. chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and minister of state aziz ahmed attended.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 12, 1974)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, received here today all members of the chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade.

during the reception, li chiang conveyed the warm fraternal greetings to comrade ceausescu and best wishes to the romanian people from chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

comrade ceausescu expressed his gratitude and requested comrade li chiang to convey his warm fraternal greetings and best wishes to comrades mao tsetung, chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

present on the occasion were: emil bodnaras, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; ioan avram, minister of the heavy-machine building industry; nicolae m. nicolae, minister secretary of state of the ministry of foreign trade and international economy cooperation; and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

also present was lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Class Differentiation Acute in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

in the soviet union today, class polarization is accelerating and the chasm between the rich and the poor is widening as a result of capitalist restoration. the bourgeois ruling clique formed in the process of capitalist restoration is voraciously sucking the life-blood of the working people and is living in extreme luxury, while the broad masses of workers and peasants are leading a miserable life under oppression and exploitation.

the bourgeoisie in the soviet union is an exploiting class whose greed knows no bounds. by controlling the party and state power and means of production, they extract staggering profits, get high wages, high awards, high royalties and all sorts of allowances, and their incomes are tens or ever hundreds of times higher than ordinary workers or peasants. and yet all these fail to satisfy their avarice. from the soviet press, one can see that embezzlement, graft and theft, speculation and extortions have become the important ways for the privileged bourgeois stratum to make a fortune. the inherent common diseases of capitalism are sweeping across the country. the soviet press admitted that "many leaders and responsible members of party organizations," and "leaders of enterprises and other organizations"

in industry, agriculture, commerce and culture and education from the central down to local levels share "the common desire to gain more" and "to make exorbitant profits wilfully at the expense of people's interests." some even "lead personally the graft and theft groups." not a few of them have become "millionaires" in "a very short time." these press reports have more or less revealed the truth, though they have definitely not given the whole picture of class polarization in the soviet union. this makes a cynical mockery of the soviet revisionists' self-labeled "socialism". now let us see the following examples:

in georgia, the ministry of local industry "discovered in recent years a great theft of several million rubles ... leading party and economic officials have been led by the nose by black market speculators, and become their loyal servants." in the same republic, "cases of massive theft of goods and materials, graft and extortions occurred in a number of departments in the ministries of light industry, local industry, food industry and residents' consumer goods supply."

in azerbaijan, "enterprises in the ministries of light, food and other industries and departments of transport, agriculture, commerce and service trades are seething with theft and malpractice."

the chairman and vice-chairmen of the executive committee of the south osetia regional soviet exploited "the inhabitants" through selling, or indirectly transferred to them for private use, "rare building materials" allocated to the region by the republic. in the period 1968 to 1972, "40 per cent of timber, 28 per cent of cement, 19 per cent of slates and 48 per cent of plywood were sold in this manner."

land along the black sea coast, "gardens, houses and villas have all become objects of cut-throat speculation" for "reaping huge profits and more material riches". among those participating in such activities are leading members of the party, the soviet, the agricultural and administrative organs, city military commissars, directors of police bureaus, district judges, chief architects, chairmen of collective farms and directors of state farms.

the manager of a baku fruit juice plant, in league with the chief accountant and a production director, forged invoices for fruit purchases and transport, and pocketed approximately one million rubles in three years by turning out "fruit juice" with plain water and sugar plus citric acid. the manager has large private deposit in banks.

leading members of a tbilisi synthetic fibre plant ran an "underground plant" together with illicit

merchants and "in a very short time" pocketed a profit of 1.7 million rubles by selling on the black market goods they produced with the factory's materials and installations.

working hand in glove with the chief accountant a plant manager in moscow used to invent lies about taking "emergency measures" to "fulfil" planned targets. they succeeded in this way to get in three months alone 18,200 rubles as "material awards".

leading members of the zaharovskaia poultry farm near the city of riazan, in collusion with a shop, fleeced more than 40,000 rubles in a hens deal. they recast the invoice for taking delivery, changing first class hens into lean hens below standard, while actually they took and sold those best-quality hens at very high prices. on another occasion, reporting a "natural spoilage" into the account book they sold eggs in quantities at high prices to enrich themselves. so people called their business "hens lay golden eggs".

the director of the leningrad international travel service and some of his "intimate friends" pilfered 60,000-ruble worth of goods, including money and belongings of foreign passengers.

leading members of institutions of higher education when enrolling students were involved in such practices as taking bribes, extortions, and selling of examination papers, theses and certificate forgeries. graft and corruption, bribery, blackmail and extortions are reported "prevalent in medical services for residents."

such irregularities of these bourgeois elements have actually been connived with and shielded by government judicial personnel. they worked hand in glove with each other and divided the spoils among themselves. many inspectors provided the embezzlers with "information". a case in point is an industrial combine in kasp district. "in the ensuing month after inspectors of the ministry of local industry carried out an investigation, commodities and materials totalling over 34,000 rubles were reported missing."

the soviet bourgeoisie recklessly squandered the wealth created by the working people. in recent years, the bourgeois elements were enthusiastic about starting "a contest to see who can build a very modern house." "many house builders, particularly those in leading positions, took advantage of their position and power by using building materials, machines, transport vehicles and workers affiliated with the enterprises and organs concerned to build their houses and villas." as a result, plushy private houses and villas "mushroomed everywhere." apart from magnificent

parlours, some of these private houses and villas have "billiard rooms", "swimming pools" and gardens with fountains. others even have fine sculpture, "marble stairs and bathrooms." a person even spent over 500,000 rubles in building a private house for only four residents. on the outskirts of moscow, the privileged bourgeois elements built villas of various styles, some of which have "swimming pools, tennis courts, sports apparatus and clubs with dining rooms, cinemas and special shops." the black sea coast was soon overcrowded with private houses and villas. in sukhumi alone, there are a total of 4,158 house owners each taking possession of 600-10,000 square metres of land respectively. "most of them have orange orchards and hothouses for growing flowers and early-ripening vegetables." in armenia, a chairman of a collective farm used the farm's building materials and exploited its members of their labour to build his three-storeyed private villa with 616 square metres of building area.

some privileged bourgeois elements can deposit scores of rubles at provisions shops opened specially to them at the beginning of every month and then choose whatever they like there during the month. at such shops, they can get "traditional russian delicacies" and "provisions available at all department stores in the west." they can also eat and drink their fill at sumptuous restaurants, muddling away several hundred rubles at a meal." lazeshvele, a millionaire in georgia, often gave swanky dinners at restaurants in moscow, kiev, alma ata and other cities, a dinner costing several thousand rubles. in league with other leading members, the director of the yakusovsky state farm in kaluga region embezzled huge public funds to satisfy their stomachs. "women cleaners removed several gunny sacks of empty wine bottles from their offices every week." in many places, whenever committee men or a work team sent from above came to investigate work, endless extravagant feasts were prepared at the expense of collective farms, state farms, government organs and enterprises." some privileged bourgeois elements each have several private cars which were often imported as their owners are dissatisfied with home-made ones. they ordered the most fashionable suits from special shops and purchased "british suits, italian neckties and perfumes from other countries".

a chieftain of a union republic said recently that in the soviet union today, "there have appeared privileged elements and cliques economically" who have "big incomes". "how to grab money and make ill-gotten gains is uppermost in their minds." "these rich people bought private houses and villas, easily got cars, built garages and lived in luxurious

surroundings. they are commended in all forms, promoted and even elected to the leading bodies of the party and soviet."

these materials published in the soviet press are mostly about things happened in the locality and they certainly do not show the seamy side of life of the big shots at the central leading organ. talking glibly about opposition to making fortunes by "illegal means", the brezhnev clique is merely lashing out at junior officials in an attempt to cover up its own crime of monopolizing the wealth of the whole country and leading the soviet union to the complete restoration of capitalism.

meanwhile, the masses of soviet workers and peasants, under oppression and exploitation by the new tsars, have no job security and guaranteed livelihood. to seek high profits, the managers of plants and enterprises, in accordance with the provisions of the "new economic system", "can themselves decide on the hiring and sacking of workers, fix the wage scale, hand out awards or mete out punishment to the workers and staff members." labour force has once again become a commodity in the soviet union. the soviet press disclosed that large numbers of soviet workers and staff members are fired every year. by stepping up exploitation and increasing labour intensity, the shchekino chemical combine near moscow sacked more than 1,300 workers in only a few years. the "shchekino experience" has been widely publicized and popularized all over the country by the soviet revisionist leading clique. the director of the mechanized engineering administration in podolsk city, moscow region, constantly hurled abuse at workers and fired "all those who raised their voices against him or merely expressed their own views". when he was in office, "318 out of the whole staff of 350 people left their jobs." out of a total of 150 workers in a factory in chelyabinsk, "120 people were sent packing in a year." the leading officials of the dushanbe textile combine oppressed galiya and other young women workers. refusing to give in, she was kicked out of the factory and her identity card seized. unable to find another job and a livelihood elsewhere, she "roamed in another city for two months" and then committed suicide. upon his assumption of office, the chairman of a collective farm in smolensk "arrogantly began to issue orders and the collective farm members were fined one after another." "one often saw such a notice: so and so is fined the income of so many work days -- 15, 20, or 25 rubles. it often happened that when you went to get your pay, the money was deducted without your knowing why." it is under these circumstances that there is a high fluidity of workers in the soviet union. huge numbers of peasants have left their native places to find a livelihood elsewhere.

despite their meagre income, the labouring people in the soviet union have to pay all kinds of taxes and levies. statistics published by the soviet revisionists show that the residential tax alone increased from 5,600 million rubles in 1960 to 15,000 million rubles in 1972. the residential tax takes up an increasing proportion in the total budgetary state revenue and in the total sum of wages of the workers and staff. moreover, under the soviet revisionist rule, consumer goods are in short supply. the prices of commodities, particularly foodstuffs, have gone up generally, with the prices of vegetables, potatoes, meat, animal oil, vegetable oil and sugar rising more steeply.

the striking polarization in the soviet society has exploded the myth spread by brezhnev and his company that in the soviet union "exploiting classes are non-existent" and "there are no classes and social groups which are antagonistic in the economic position."

CHINA AND UN

US Slander Against Third World Refuted in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 13, 1974)

representatives of many third world countries have sternly refuted the u.s. representative's slander and attack against the third world countries when the question on "strengthening of the role of the united nations" was discussed at plenary meetings of the u.n. general assembly in the past few days.

at the morning meeting of december 6, the first day of discussion, u.s. representative john scali expressed dissatisfaction with a number of important resolutions adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly last spring and at the current session, which reflect the correct and reasonable demands of the third world. he slandered and attacked the third world countries which are playing an increasingly important role in the united nations. he alleged that there is a "growing tendency of this organization to adopt one-sided, unrealistic resolutions that cannot be implemented". the tendency "has become today a clear and present danger" and destroyed the authority of the united nations, he added. he blatantly asserted that the u.n. members "are not equal in size, in population, or in wealth. they have different capabilities, and therefore, different responsibilities";

whereas a majority in the organization (the numerous third world countries) "forgets that responsibility must bear a reasonable relationship to capability and to authority" and "it is the united nations itself which suffers most". he declared that "when the rule of the majority becomes the tyranny of the majority, the minority will cease to respect or obey it" and that the u.s. support for the u.n. "is eroding".

the u.s. representative's statement aroused indignation among the representatives of many countries. on the afternoon of december 6, the algerian representative proposed to adjourn the discussion so as to give representatives of various countries time to prepare their full replies to the statement.

when the discussion was resumed on the morning of december 11, representatives of many countries delivered speeches on the same and following day, completely refuting the absurd statement of the u.s. representative.

repudiating the u.s. slander, algerian representative abdellatif rahal said that though the majority in the u.n. is composed of underdeveloped and less powerful countries, "this will not reduce in the least its moral authority; one can even say that it is in this that the moral authority resides".

the world has changed, he said, and these changes "must be accepted". the united nations of 1945 was not the same as the one of today. in a changing world, this organization had to change, too, he said, and its leaders had to encourage a change, not try to hold it back. this, he said, is the way to strengthen the united nations.

chinese representative huang hua said: the u.s. representative hurled most unjustified accusations at the just actions taken by the third world countries at the 6th special session of the general assembly and the current session of the general assembly. it is entirely proper for the representatives of third world countries to give a well-founded and forceful rebuttal to those accusations.

he said: a great number of small and poor countries which were looked down upon in the past have now united themselves to challenge the arbitrary and truculent conduct of the one or two superpowers in the united nations and have started to break the situation in which the superpowers could manipulate the united nations in wilful violation of the u.n. charter. this is by no means a "dangerous" trend, but instead a most healthy trend in current international affairs and within the united nations.

huang hua continued: the representative of one superpower has asserted that in the united nations "the rule

of the majority" has become "the tyranny of the majority" and that the united nations should "weld and reflect the views of all" member states. playing the same tune on a different instrument, the other superpower chanted at the 6th special session of the general assembly this year that "the interests of all states must be taken into consideration", trying thereby to blackmail others. no one will forget that over a long period, the one or two superpowers manipulated the united nations to impose their will on others and did many evils by usurping the name of the united nations. talking about tyranny, was this not precisely the tyranny of the minority, that is, the one or two superpowers, over the majority? to put it bluntly, their true intent is none other than to continue to preserve the superpower manipulation and privileged status in the united nations. this is the "tyranny of the minority" in the true sense of the term. the talk about "taking the interests of all states into consideration" as trumpeted by the other superpower is even more deceptive. when these words are checked against the facts about that superpower's vigorous opposition to the proposal on the "establishment of a new international economic order" at the 6th special session of the general assembly, its adamant position of maritime hegemonism at the conference on the law of the sea and its obdurate opposition to the just demand of the numerous third world countries for a review of the u.n. charter, does it not fully show that it wants to preserve its own hegemonic interests and privileged status in international affairs and within the united nations at the expense of the national interests of the numerous third world countries?

huang hua said, "the superpowers have also asserted that the member states of the united nations have different status and capabilities in international affairs, and, therefore, different responsibilities. one may ask: is this not an open advocacy of superpower privileges and big power hegemonism and the power politics of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor?"

he stated, "we have consistently held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of any country should be managed by the people of the country concerned; world affairs should be managed by all countries; the affairs of the united nations should be managed jointly by all the member states of the organization; and the one or two superpowers must not be allowed to manipulate international affairs and the united nations in a wilful and arbitrary way."

albanian representative rako naco said that the united states and the soviet union tried to make use

of the united nations to continue their imperialist talks, bargaining and schemes detrimental to the peoples. he said, "it is very clear to all how the two superpowers make member states face fait accompli after they have reached secret agreement which is the result of their counter-revolutionary collusion detrimental to the interests and sovereignty of the peoples." this can be seen from the agreement they reached on the midcle east ceasefire last year, he noted.

now, he said, the united states and the soviet union can no longer impose dictates on the u.n. as before. "the number of new states which join our organization has augmented year by year. the member states are awakening daily. they have strengthened their struggle for the realization of their legitimate national aspirations and made more efforts to oppose the activities of the two superpowers," he stated.

representative of dahomey tiamiou adjobade said, "the qualification of a u.n. member does not depend on its population, or on its wealth."

he stressed, "to strengthen the role of the united nations, we should free this organization from all kinds of hegemony, no matter where it comes from, the west, the east or anywhere else. the superpowers should understand that, just as they have their interests, so do the small and medium countries. and their interests should not be neglected. so the developing countries cannot, and should not, sacrifice their interests and take into consideration the will of the big powers because of their special responsibilities accorded by the u.n. charter."

representative of democratic yemen abdalla s. ashtal said, "the majority of yesteryears was benevolent because the united states endorsed it, but today's majority is tyranical", and this is the logic of the united states exclamation

he pointed out that two factors seemed to have prompted the barrage of statements by the united states against the majority member states. the first is the outcome of the sixth special session which is favourable to the third world countries. the second is the adoption of resolutions concerning palestine and rejecting south africa.

h.s. amerasinghe, representative of sri lanka, pointed out that it would be clear who is engaged in "tyranny of the majority", if only one is to examine the record of the united nations during the first 25 years of its existence. it is precisely those who, today, participated in assaults on the non-aligned countries and on the group of 77, and in the past, manipulated the majority to prevent the

restoration of the lawful rights to the people's republic of china and kept off the voice of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those who spoke at sessions in the past two days were the representatives of madagascar, guinea, yugoslavia, the congo, kuwait, syria, mexico, egypt, venezuela and ecuador. they all refuted the assertion of the u.s. representative.

a resolution was adopted yesterday evening to continue the debate on this item at the 30th session of the general assembly.

CHINA AND US

US Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield, his wife and his party left here by air this morning to visit other parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, pei shih-chang and lin chiao-chih, standing committee members of the national people's congress, and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

john h. holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. holdridge were present.

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opened to US Public

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

the archaeological finds exhibition of the people's republic of china was opened to the public at the american national gallery of art, washington, yesterday morning, according to a report from washington.

over 2,500 visitors from washington, maryland, virginia, new york and other parts of the country saw

the exhibition. all the exhibits are treasures unearthed since the founding of the people's republic of china, mostly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the visitors showed great interest in the exhibits.

han hsu, deputy chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china to the united states, gave a reception yesterday evening on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition.

among the over 130 guests were john richardson, assistant secretary of state for education and cultural affairs, arthur hummel, deputy assistant secretary of state for east asian affairs, associate justice william o. douglas, hugh scott, republican senate leader, senators william fulbright and henry jackson, charles yost, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, george hammond, foreign secretary of the national academy of sciences, c. phillips, president of the national council for u.s.-china trade, dr. chen-pien li, as well as leading personnel and staff workers involved in the work of the chinese exhibition.

the chinese delegation of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china headed by liu yang-chiao attended the reception.

hosts and guests toasted success of the exhibition. they hoped the exhibition would further enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and the united states.

the american national gallery of art gave a reception on the evening of december 11 for more than 400 people including members of the u.s. congress and high-ranking u.s. officials for a preview of the exhibition. while visiting the exhibition they highly praised the exhibits for their historical and artistic value.

prior to the public opening of the exhibition, the american national gallery of art had sponsored several previews for more than 9,000 people from various circles as well as workers and students.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 12, 1974)

the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, leading member of the people's daily, left here for tanzania this morning after concluding its friendly visit to zambia.

it was seen off at the airport by zambian minister of information and broadcasting c. m. mwananshiku, under-secretary of the ministry of information and broadcasting lubinda, deputy director of the zambian broadcasting service a. mvula and other officials of the press.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen was also present.

during its stay in zambia, the delegation visited the copper belt, luapula, northern, southern and central provinces. it was warmly welcomed by local government officials and the people at all places visited.

ambassador li chiang-fen gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the delegation. zambian government officials and personages from press circles were present on the occasion.

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* NATIONAL *
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JUST WAR FOR SELF-DEFENSE

A Just War of Resistance Against the Slave-Owning Aristocracy of the Huns for Self-Defense

- commenting on the Legalist spirit of Emperor Wu of Han

by

Li Shih (李时) and Feng Hua (冯华)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1974)

More than 2,000 years ago when the Western Han Dynasty was first founded and all neglected matters had yet to be dealt with, the military regime of the Huns based on the slavery system in the northern part of China took advantage of the situation to constantly unleash wars of plunder, thus seriously menacing the unification and consolidation of the Western Han feudal dynasty. However, the army and the people of Western Han were not cowed by the overbearing slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. They fought heroically and won an initial victory, thus gaining time for launching a counter-offensive afterward. By the time of Emperor Wu of Han or Liu Ch'e, for the sake of liquidating the harassments of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns, he inherited the Legalist line of war of resistance vigorously pushed by Ch'in Shih Huang and Kao-tzu of Han, and organized and led a large-scale just war for self-defense, thus making important contributions toward consolidating unification and upholding the newly emerging feudal system. The victory of this just war for self-defense was also a victory for the Legalist line of war of resistance.

I

The Hun nationality was an ancient nationality in the northern part of China. At the time, under the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy,

it was a military regime based on the slavery system and accustomed to plunder. For more than one hundred years after the third century before the Birth of Christ, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns "captured people for enslavement" ("Records of the Huns" in History of Han) "practiced slaughter in place of farming" (Li Pai's "Fighting South of the Great Wall") and looked upon war as a means of seizing slaves and wealth. As was pointed out by Engels, "in their eyes, the practice of plunder was something easier and even more honorable compared with carrying out labor for creation." ("Family, Private Ownership and Origin of the State," p. 162) With several hundred thousand mounted troops under their command, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns constantly unleashed wars of plunder against their neighbors to oppress and oppress the weak nationalities around them. They constantly launched surprise raids and armed plunder against the Han Dynasty. In the early period of Western Han, because the economic and military strength was inadequate and the feudal secessionist forces and the remnant forces of the slave owners at home were still rather strong, the first few emperors of Western Han could only send troops to defend the empire, and at the same time were obliged to adopt temporarily the policy of making peace by marriage with the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. This was entirely necessary, but was essentially different from the capitulationist line of "making peace by marriage" advocated by the Confucian school. Notwithstanding this,however, the slave owners of the Huns still "acted in contravention of all agreements reached." They stepped up their harassments and pillage against the Han Dynasty and were "most atrocious and troublesome." ("Making Peace" in On Salt and Iron) Almost every year when grass grew luxuriantly and the horses were fat in the clear and crisp autumn climate, the slave owners of the Huns always unleashed surprise raids on a large scale against the Han Dynasty. In the early part of the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, they again and again captured and occupied places south of the Ordu and the Yen and Tai areas (the northern part of the provinces of Hopei and Shansi) and carried away the inhabitants and wealth of all nationalities.

As the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns practiced military harassments, they at the same time also worked in collusion with some regional secessionist forces of Western Han that dreamt of restoration and regression in a vain attempt to topple the feudal political power of Han and to reimpose the shackles of the slavery system on the people of Western Han. At the time of Kao-tsu of Han, the chieftain of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns called Khan Maotun worked in collusion with Prince Hsin of Han, Prince Ch'en Hsi of Tai, Prince Lu Wan of Yen and other regional secessionist restoration forces of Han to attack cities and capture land in an attempt to topple the feudal political power of the Han Dynasty that had just been set up. At the time of Emperor Wen of Han, Chung Hsing-shuo, a Chinese traitor who had capitulated to the enemy, instigated Khan Laoshang of the Huns to wait for an opportunity to attack Han, thus bringing the conflagration of war to the vicinity of Ch'angan, the capital of Han. At the time of Emperor Ching of Han, Khan Chihnieh'an of the Huns availed himself of the opportunity of the rebellion of the seven States including Wu and Ch'u to "conspire for intrusion" with the rebels. He vainly attempted to attack Ch'angan by way of Hsiaoguan to overthrow the central government of Han. The wars of harassment launched by the slave-owning aristocracy

of the Huns formed serious obstacles to the development of social history. By the time of Emperor Wu of Han, due to the development of social production since the early part of Han, the economic strength had been fortified, the regional secessionist restoration forces had been exterminated and the centralist government had been consolidated. Preparedness for war was intensified, the people were moved to settle along the border, a stronger cavalry force was trained and the military strength was raised. Drawing on these favorable conditions, Emperor Wu of Han formulated a line of war of resistance for counter-attacking the inroads made by the military regime based on the slavery system of the Huns. He resolved to "build a righteous army to destroy the force of violence" and use a just war to strike blows at the war of harassment launched by the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns.

However, a correct line could never be smoothly implemented, and it was bound to touch off a violent struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools. Whether to firmly hit back at the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns so as to consolidate unification and defend the newly emerging feudal system or to get infatuated with "making peace by marriage" and capitulation in humiliation constituted the focal point of the struggle between the two lines for war and peace of the Legalist school and the Confucian school within the landlord class of the Han Dynasty. In the early years of the Han Dynasty, Liu Pang who inherited the Legalist line of war of resistance from Ch'in Shih Huang had personally led a big army to hit back at the Huns. At the time of Emperor Wen of Han, the well-known Legalist statesman Ch'ao Ts'o had put forward the proposals for "border defense and encouragement of farming as the fundamental calling," "recruitment of people for emigration to and resettlement along the border" and "setting up border hsien to guard against the enemy." ("Biographies of Yüan Yang and Ch'ao Ts'o" in History of Han) In the last part of his reign, Emperor Wen of Han "indignantly rose in great vigor." He personally drilled troops, moved people for resettlement along the border, developed the cavalry and actively offered resistance. During the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, a group of "Confucian gentry" clung close to the policy of "making peace by marriage" which proved to be essential for a time and was implemented in the early part of Western Han, and they described it as the solely practical policy that could not be changed. They tried their utmost to attack the Legalist line of war of resistance and to peddle the humiliating capitulationist line.

At the time, Tung Chung-shu who was known as "the head of all Confucian scholars" had been cowed completely by the haughtiness of the slave owners of the Huns. Although he was well aware of the endless troubles caused by the Huns to the first four generations of Han, he took the stand of capitulation in humiliation, and wantonly spread the illusion of "making peace by marriage" with the invaders. He advocated that "the Huns could be made to give up their intention for aggression by offering them fat profits, could be made to adhere to peace treaties by making oaths with them before God and could have their ambitions damped by taking in their sons as hostage." This meant that by offering more tributes and practicing "benevolence" to the Huns ("Praising the Records of the Huns"

in History of Han), the slave owners of the Huns could be made to lay down the butcher's knife and become Buddha immediately. He tried his utmost to make people believe that "bribery with taxation" was more economical than the use of armed force and that "conclusion of treaties and making peace by marriage" were more reliable than the war of resistance." (Ibid.) This was the philosophy of national betrayal publicizing that "the war of resistance is ineffective" and "capitulation is safer." This loyal disciple of Confucius took the "theory of heavenly mandate," "peace is prized" and other reactionary viewpoints as the theoretical base of his policy toward the Huns. His intention was to discard the line of war of resistance and restore the policy of "making peace by marriage" that advocated capitulation in humiliation of the Confucian school.

At a time the Confucianists vociferously clamored for capitulation in humiliation, Emperor Wu of Han personally presided over a conference to discuss the policy toward the Huns in the year 133 B.C. At the conference, the Confucianists and Legalists unfolded a heated struggle on the question of "peace" or "war" with the Huns. Emperor Wu of Han asked his ministers, "I have sympathy for the border area that has been constantly encroached upon and pilfered by the Huns. How about sending troops to attack them?" ("Biographic Sketches of Emperor Wu" in History of Han) Wang Hui of the faction for war of resistance promptly stated that the Huns made constant incursions because they had something to fall back upon and had no fear, and now that "the empire is unified" and the borderland was well prepared, a counter-attack could be launched. A conservative element called Han An-kuo jumped forth to sing the opposite tune. Producing the Confucian wornout ideological weapon of "following the example of ancient kings," he nonsensically said the holy and virtuous sovereigns of ancient times always followed the example of their ancestors in doing things, and he went all out to oppose any war of resistance. Wang Hui repudiated Han An-kuo's fallacy that "the five emperor did not plagiarize propriety of each other and the three kings did not restore the music of each other." He pointed out that the five emperors and three kings did not repeat the old set of "rites and music," but reformed their own policies according to different circumstances. He also used the historical fact of the defeat of the slave owners of the Huns by Ch'in Shih Huang to show that only the strengthening of preparedness against war was the best policy for checking raids and harassments. The argument between Wang Hui and Han An-kuo was another battle between the Confucian and Legalist schools under the new situation. In this struggle, Emperor Wu of Han firmly carried out the Legalist line and laid down the policy of resisting and attacking the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns.

However, after the war against the Huns started, the struggle was not over. At a time the Huns suffered a telling defeat north of the desert in the hands of the army and the people of Western Han and the slave owners of the Huns played with the double game of asking for "making peace by marriage" on the one hand and "intending to send mounted troops to invade the border" on the other, the reactionary Confucianists again leaped forth to chant the "call for peace" in a vain attempt to change Emperor Wu's line of war of resistance. Ti Hsna, a Confucian scholar holding the

official rank of scholar of profound learning who acted in coordination with the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns in a distance, openly clamored that "war is a dangerous weapon that should not be used again and again." He attacked Emperor Wu's just war for self-defense of bringing "poverty to the nation and misery to the people," and spread the reactionary fallacy that "the war of resistance is useless." Emperor Wu of Han was so indignant that he ordered Ti Shan to defend a pass along the border, and a little more than a month afterward, Ti Shan was beheaded by slave owners of the Huns. ("A little more than one month afterward, the Huns beheaded Ti Shan and left. From then on, the ministers trembled with fear"--"Biography of Chang T'ang" in History of Han) The death of Ti Shan was a heavy blow to the elements for peace. Through repeated struggles, Emperor Wu's line of war of resistance finally overcame the Confucian line of "making peace by marriage" through capitulation in humiliation, thus insuring the victory of war of resistance against the slave owners of the Huns.

II

In the year 133 B.C., Emperor Wu adopted Wang Hui's proposal and ambushed the Huns at Mayi. From then on, the curtain of the prologue to the war of resistance against the slave owners of the Huns under his reign was raised. During the eight years from 127 to 119 B.C., Emperor Wu of Han successively organized three major campaigns "south of the river," "west of the river" and "north of the desert," and wiped out the main forces of the slave owners of the Huns. This not only fundamentally turned the tide in the war situation, but also caused the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns to flee helter-skelter and "there was no imperial court south of the desert." ("Collected Biographies of the Huns" in Records of the Historian) The victory of this war was a victory for the Legalist line of war of resistance and the outcome of the implementation of the Legalist line by Emperor Wu of Han in concepts of operations, in appointing generals and in domestic policies.

At the early stage of the war, due to the interference of the Confucian line of "making peace by marriage" for capitulation in humiliation, Han An-kuo who was the commanding general at the border was conservative in thought and he passively avoiding battles. When the Huns attacked on a large scale, he could not take the initiative to seize hold of military opportunities and attack the enemy. Instead, he divided his forces to hold fortified points and was in the passive position of waiting to be attacked. This brought heavy losses to the Han troops.

Under such circumstances, Emperor Wu of Han decided to wipe out the influence of the Confucian line. On the one hand, he sternly pushed Han An-kuo and other generals, and on the other hand he sent Wei Ch'ing as the commanding general and decided to capture, first of all, places "south of the river." In the year 127 B.C., Wei Ch'ing was sent to lead troops to the west of Yunchung for making an outflanking thrust to Western Kansu, thus defeating Prince Loufan and Prince Paiyang of the Huns. This victory greatly dampened the arrogance of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns,

recaptured the area "south of the river" that had been lost since the end of Ch'in, and removed the threats of the slave owners of the Huns to the capital Ch'angan. The Shuofang Prefecture and the Wuyüan Prefecture were set up and fortifications were built there, thus greatly strengthening the defense forces in the north. This laid down a useful foundation for launching an all-out and thoroughgoing counter-offensive against the incursions made by the slave owners of the Huns.

From then on, the war situation gradually developed in a direction favorable to the army and the people of Western Han. However, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns launched harassing inroads to practice plunder on the eastern and western fronts. On the eastern front, they raided and harassed Tai, Yenmen and other places for years in succession and "killed and robbed many of the officials and inhabitants there." On the western front, after the campaign fought "south of the river," the slave owners of the Huns drew on their occupation of the important area "west of the river" (the Kansu corridor) to control the western regions and fight against Han.

In light of the situation of the enemy, Emperor Wu of Han first sent Wei Ch'ing to counter-attack the enemy bandits on the eastern front, and following this he sent Huo Ch'ü-ping to capture the area west of the river. Huo Ch'ü-ping who was only 20 years old led several ten thousand mounted troops to make two excursions beyond the frontier from West Kansu to attack the Huns. The strong forces of the Han Army marched in without opposition and made a clean sweep of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns west of the river. They planted the banner of victory on the Ch'ilien Mountains (south of Ch'iuch'uan in Kansu, also called the Southern Mountains and the Snow Mountains).

The important victory of the campaign fought west of the river was inseparable from the correct line adopted by Emperor Wu of Han in establishing contacts with the people of various nationalities in the western regions and organizing joint resistance against the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. As early as the year 138 B.C., Emperor Wu of Han had sent Chang Ch'ien as envoy to the western regions to establish contacts with the people of various nationalities in the western regions and to organize joint resistance against the wars of plunder launched by the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. Due to the effective cooperation of the people of various nationalities in the western regions, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns suffered disastrous defeats because they were isolated and had no reinforcements.

After the disastrous defeat of the slave owners of the Huns in the campaign fought west of the river, they used the area north of the desert as their base and kept on raiding and harassing the Han Dynasty. Emperor Wu of Han therefore decided to penetrate deep into the north of the desert to trail the enemy and give chase and attack. In the year 119 B.C., the Han Army comprising 100,000 mounted troops led separately by Wei Ch'ing and Hua Ch'ü-ping marched in an imposing manner on an expedition to the north, with several hundred thousand transport troops marching

in its wake. The troops under Wei Ch'ing sallied forth from Tinghsiang for more than 1,000 li beyond the frontier. They crossed the great desert, defeated the crack troops under the Hun chieftain, and chased the enemy bandits to the Chaohsin city at the T'ienyen Mountains. The troops under Huo Ch'ü-ping crossed the frontier from the Tai Prefecture (now Tatung), "chased the enemy to the north" for more than 2,000 li, defeated the troops on the eastern sector of the slave owners of the Huns, and annihilated more than 70,000 enemy troops. Up to this point, the just war for self-defense waged by the Han Dynasty against the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns had won a decisive victory.

In the matter of appointing army generals, on the basis of the Legalist spirit that "brave generals must rise from the ranks," Emperor Wu of Han first promoted Wei Ch'ing who was a slave by origin and subsequently Huo Ch'ü-ping, a young officer of the lower echelons, as generals in command of the war of resistance against the Huns. On the question of appointing people, Emperor Wu of Han made no discrimination between those close to him and indifferent persons. He attached importance to the new forces, thus guaranteeing the implementation of the line of war of resistance. This fully reflected Emperor Wu's Legalist spirit in "appointing people on their merit" and exercising good "control on generals." In the war of resistance against the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns for self-defense led by Emperor Wu of Han, Wei Ch'ing and Huo Ch'ü-ping faithfully and energetically carried out the Legalist line of war of resistance.

In home policies, Emperor Wu of Han firmly suppressed the restoration activities and carried out the government control of salt and iron, thus insuring the war needs. When the army and the people of Western Han devoted themselves to the war for self-defense, the reactionary forces at home availed themselves of the opportunity to make trouble. A handful of secessionist restoration forces headed by the Prince of Huainan and the Prince of Hengshan availed themselves of the opportunity to "plot for rebellion" in a vain attempt to take over the Central Government. The powerful and influential forces worked in collusion with slave owners engaged in industry and commerce "to ride roughshod over their home places." They smelted iron and extracted salt for profiteering purposes without supporting the urgent need of the state, thus plunging the people into the abyss of misery. ("Equalization" in Records of the Historian) The secessionist restoration activities of these reactionary forces seriously menaced the consolidation of the central government of the newly emerging landlord class and interfered with the war of resistance against the incursions and harassments of the slave owners of the Huns. Emperor Wu of Han firmly suppressed the counter-revolutionary restoration clique and at the same time adopted Sang Hung-yang's proposal on placing salt and iron under government control. The implementation of these measures dealt heavy blows politically and economically to the restoration forces of the feudal princes and the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce, strengthened the centralization of authority, solved the difficulty of "inadequate provisions for the border" and hence insured the victory of the war of resistance against the incursions and harassments of the slave owners of the Huns.

In the last part of his reign, Emperor Wu of Han still energetically carried out the war for defense against the slave owners of the Huns and joined forces with the people of various nationalities in the western regions to deal blows to the Huns. From beginning to end, he had no faith in the argument for "making peace by marriage" through capitulation in humiliation advocated by the Confucian school. He firmly adhered to the policy of carrying the war of resistance against the slave owners of the Huns through to the end, thus showing that he was an outstanding statesman who inherited and developed Ch'in Shih Huang's Legalist line.

Emperor Wu's war against the slave owners of the Huns was a struggle carried out by the reformist faction of the landlord class of the Han Dynasty against the perverted actions of the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns for safeguarding the feudal political power. At the time, the Han Dynasty was in a period with the feudal system on the ascendant, and some of the nationalities in the western regions had also begun to usher in the feudal period. However, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns tried to reimpose the shackles of the slavery system on the people of various nationalities. They ruthlessly trampled upon and ordered about the people of various nationalities and carried out wars of aggression and harassment. This was entirely a barbarous act of regression and was therefore opposed by the people of all nationalities. The just war of resistance against the slave owners of the Huns for self-defense carried out by Emperor Wu of Han objectively conformed to the interests of the people of all nationalities and the trend of historical development. It was therefore a progressive and just war and consequently enjoyed the energetic support of the people of the Han nationality and other nationalities. Popular support and popular opposition were the decisive factors that led to the victory of the Western Han feudal dynasty and the failure of the military regime of the Huns based on the slavery system.

III

The victory of the war of resistance against the slave owners of the Huns led by Emperor Wu of Han and the subsequent efforts made by Emperor Chao and Emperor Hsüan basically checked the practice of barbarous plunder by the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns against the people of the Han nationality and other nationalities. The people of the Hun and other nationalities who moved inland joined the people of the Han nationality in creating the economy and culture and giving impetus to the development of the history of the motherland. This was of great and far-reaching significance in Chinese history. The progressive thinker Li Chih who honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism pointed out: In resisting and attacking the Huns, although Emperor Wu of Han "tired the people and wasted the resources" for a time, he brought prolonged peace and order to the nation, and "with his strong points set against his shortcomings, the nation stood to profit by a hundred times." ("More on Ministers of the Confucian School Known for Virtues" in Book Collection, Vol. XXXII) This comment is more than justified by historical realities. To carry out a just war, it is necessary to pay a price, and in order to win a just war

it is necessary to make considerable sacrifices. There can be no exception to all just wars for all times and for all countries. Marxists "oppose all unjust wars that impede progress but do not oppose just wars for progress." The just wars of resistance against the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns led and launched by Emperor Wu of Han should be affirmed.

For more than 2,000 years, starting from the interests of classes on the decline, the reactionary followers of the Confucian school distorted history, cursed Emperor Wu of Han for the guilt of waging a war of resistance, and wanted to "obliterate at one stroke" his historical achievements in resisting and attacking the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. (Chao I's "No Mention Is Made of War Feats in the Records in Praise of Emperor Wu in the History of Han" in Notes to Twenty-Two Volumes of History) Chu Hsi, the reactionary scholar devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach of the Sung Dynasty, condemned Emperor Wu of Han for attacking the Huns and causing "the waste of resources in the empire not much different from what caused the fall of Ch'in." ("Sayings of Philosopher Chu," Vol. XLIII) Their object in maliciously cursing Emperor Wu of Han in this way was for creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to practice restoration, regression, capitulation and national betrayal. Under the reign of Emperor Chao, those Confucian followers who debated with the Legalist Sang Hung-yang vociferously publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to oppose the placing of salt and iron under government control so as to enfeeble feudal centralism. They hurled all kinds of abuse against Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu of Han for resisting and attacking the Huns for the purpose of preparing public opinion for them to capitulate to the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns.

"National struggle in the final analysis is a question of class struggle." The followers of Confucius and Mencius ranging from Tung Chung-shu at the "head of all Confucianists" to Chu Hsi and his ilk who frenziedly attacked Emperor Wu of Han for organizing and leading the just war of resistance against the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns for self-defense had fully exposed that the essence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius lay in capitulation and national betrayal. The contemporary bourgeois conspirator and careerist Lin Piao who firmly stood for honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism and was willing to play the role of a traitor also behaved in this way. He closely followed the footsteps of the faction honoring Confucius in history, and publicized with an ulterior object in view that "the two sides in combat are enemies and the two sides living in harmony are friends." He openly attacked us for "repudiating to the excess" and "going too far" in criticizing Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. His sinister object was to oppose our "struggle' against Soviet revisionism and our resistance against Soviet revisionist aggression. He advocated that we should capitulate to Soviet revisionism, and vainly attempted to turn socialist China into the colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. In the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" concocted by their gang, they had clearly bared their plot to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in collusion with social-

imperialism so that Lin Piao could realize the ambition of climbing onto the throne of the son-emperor under the "nuclear protective umbrella" of social-imperialism.

In the great movement to make deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to make a correct appraisal of this just war for self-defense could help us criticize in depth the line of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao for restoration, regression, national betrayal and capitulation and further recognize clearly the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Letters From Educated Youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 2, 1974)

What Is Wrong with Farming for the Revolution?

I have already settled in the countryside for five years. As on several previous occasions, the poor and lower-middle peasants again enthusiastically recommend me for admission to university this year. I am deeply grateful to the solicitude of the Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants and have further strengthened my resolution in striking root in the countryside. After I made known my attitude toward making continued effort in striking root in the countryside at the meeting, the leading comrades and poor and lower-middle peasants were delighted at heart and enthusiastically supported me. However, there were individuals who expressed regrets for me and said to me, "You are now 22 or 23 years of age already. This opportunity must not be lost for it may not come again." "Going to university plays a much more important role than working as a peasant. The hoe cannot dig up aeroplanes or atomic bombs." The more I hear these words, the more I find them unpleasant to my ears. How different this is from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

"The opportunity must not be lost for it may not come again." What kind of opportunity is lost? We have, in response to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao, come to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and build a socialist new countryside. This is a heroic revolutionary cause and a criticism of such fallacies as "going to the countryside to get a coat of veneer" and "reform through labor in disguise" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company, and of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The view that going to university is an opportunity for personal promotion is a serious distortion of the sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to university and it also manifests that the pernicious influence of "learning is the noblest of human pursuits" in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius publicized by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao has not been wiped out.

"Going to the university plays a much more important role than working as a peasant. The hoe cannot dig up aeroplanes or atomic bombs." This view similarly does not hold water. Sending workers, peasants and soldiers to university is the need of the revolution and sending educated youths to the mountains and the countryside to strike root in the rural villages and make revolution is also the need of the revolution. We wield the hoes to dig up the old roots of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. We use the shoulder pole to carry the bricks of socialism. How can we say that the role of the peasant is not great? Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. If agriculture is not properly carried out, there can be no improvement in industry and aeroplanes and atomic bombs cannot be produced. The young people in our production team, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, fight in unity and cultivate fields with scientific methods. The per-mou grain yield has exceeded a thousand

catties, and ever increasing contributions have been made to the country year after year. The collective economy is consolidated day by day and the life of the commune members is constantly improving. Is it possible to measure the importance of a person's role with the yardstick of whether or not he has gone to university?

Chairman Mao points out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice." We firmly believe that as long as we unswervingly take the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants as charted by Chairman Mao in this vast world of the countryside, seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, constantly raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and continued revolution, much can be done in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. I am resolved to take root in the countryside and make revolution all my life.

by Liu Hsin-hua (刘新华)
a rusticated educated youth of Ch'inch'iao
Commune in Wukang hsien, Hunan Province

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How To Distinguish Between the "Clever" and the "Foolish"?

In the course of enrolling students for universities this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended us for going to university. We took the initiative in requesting the Party organizations to let us continue to stay in the village. The Party organizations and the majority of the comrades warmly supported our action. However, some people were of the opinion that "it is foolish of us to request to stay and suffer in the countryside," they said that "this is the impulse of the moment" and advised us not to "lose the opportunity of going away". We feel that this is haunted by Lin Piao and Confucius' idea of despising labor and the working people. Under the leadership of the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, we make use of both our hands and wisdom to build the beautiful socialist new countryside. We do not consider this to be "foolish" but feel very honored. If we speak of the alienation from workers and peasants and the countryside as "clever", we are precisely poisoned by the reactionary fallacies of Confucius and Lin Piao, such as "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" and "reform through labor in disguise".

Our request to stay in the countryside is definitely not the impulse of the moment but the outcome of the education by the Party and poor and lower-middle peasants in the past few years. The action of the educated youths in striking root in the countryside to make revolution is an effective criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. It is entirely necessary to train people for revolution and construction through the socialist

university, but the number trained is very limited and more educated youths should steel themselves to maturity in the vast, promising world of the countryside. Therefore, "to leave" and "to stay on" are both necessary to the revolution. The countryside is also a university, the poor and lower-middle peasants are good teachers and the three great revolutionary movements are good classrooms. By deciding to stay on in the countryside, humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, take the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, stand firm in the countryside and continue to forge ahead, we can similarly become both red and expert successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause capable of taking up both cultural and manual work.

by

Mo Chen (莫臻), P'ang Hsiao-yung (庞孝镛), Sung Yueh-hsien (宋跃先) and Chou Tieh-chuang (周喋庄) rusticated educated youths of Lunghsi Commune, Ling hsien, Hunan Province.

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CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

"Such Correspondence Education Is Truly Useful!"

- an account of what precedes and follows a short-term training class for the correspondence course

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1974)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Correspondence education is a new thing emerging in the proletarian revolution in education. However, some people also say, "Correspondence education has been in existence for some time," thus implying that it is not a new thing. We say: This is incorrect. Although known by the same name, the present form of correspondence education and the past form of correspondence education are distinctly different in essence. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education, what correspondence education instilled was book knowledge detached from reality, the students enrolled were not workers, peasants and soldiers, and the number of those admitted could be counted on one's fingers. Teaching was confined to an exchange of correspondence and there were only a few teachers to give occasional instructions in person. But today, correspondence education is closely linked with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and its aim is to serve the three great revolutionary movements. The worker-peasant-soldier masses in their thousands are enrolled. Teaching relies on the masses and the competent serve as teachers. Mobile instructions are given in person and short-term training classes are run. Seething with enthusiasm and assuming a new appearance, it is basically a far cry from the past form of correspondence education.

Reported below is a vivid case in point.

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In the middle of May this year, the teachers of the correspondence course unit in "diesel engine for agriculture" of the Shanghai Chiaot'ung University came to Po hsien in Anhwei. They came for the purpose of setting up for this hsien a short-term training class for conducting instruction in person for correspondence education.

The news traveled fast. In daytime, the teachers of the correspondence course unit and of the relevant departments made active preparations for the inauguration of the class. In the evening, their living quarters were thronged with correspondence course students who had rushed there on

hearing the news. These rusticated educated youths effusively talked about their burning desire for grasping revolutionary theories and learning scientific and cultural knowledge. Worker-lecturer Wang Ch'iao-ken of the correspondence course unit is a veteran master workman of the Shanghai Industrial and Agricultural Motor Plant with 40 years of work experience behind him. He was pleased to find that these youths had tempered themselves and grown to maturity in the vast rural world and cited his own miserable family history in the old society to teach the youths to strike root in the countryside and make revolution forever. He said that by coming here from Shanghai this time he surely would do everything in his power to help the correspondence course students learn properly the techniques for the maintenance and overhaul of diesel engines.

The day the class began, besides the 60 correspondence course students, many factory workers and middle school teachers cheerfully rushed over to attend as "auditors." As the classroom was full, they listened outside, and the atmosphere was unusually warm. The first lesson taken up was the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the criticism of the set of fallacies such as "Correspondence education is neither divorced from production nor allocated, and there is nothing to be gained from learning" spread by the class enemy. The students said in criticism: This is a carbon copy of Lin Piao and Confucius' "He who excels in learning can apply himself to be an official" and a reflection of class struggle in society. The students expressed that they would resolutely make a rupture with this traditional concept, study for the revolution and make up their mind to stick to the countryside.

At the short-term training class, theory was closely linked up with reality in teaching. To enable the students to acquire skills in the maintenance and overhaul of diesel engines, master worker Wang Ch'iao-ken specially designed 15 kinds of obstacles and taught the students to personally inspect and remove them one by one. One day, when the short-term training class was lecturing on the equilibrium of a diesel engine, it happened that a poor and lower-middle peasants brought in a diesel engine for repair. After checking it over, veteran master workman Wang Ch'iao told the students: This diesel engine vibrates violently when switched on and there is no way to make it work. You should first examine the parts install and then have a discussion to find out the trouble. Based on the theoretical knowledge of equilibrium they had just learned, the students, after an inspection and analysis, traced the cause of violent vibration to the reversed installation of the balancing shaft. After a proper correction, the engine's revolution returned to normal. Those poor and lower-middle peasants present praised this class devoted to lively and vigorous teaching in chorus. The students were even more excited and they all said they could understand and would never forget such a lecture.

When the short-term training class was in session, many production teams, on learning of the news, sent in their stalled diesel engines for repairs. At first, some comrades worried that this would hamper teaching. Master worker Wang Ch'iao-ken firmly said, "We have to teach the youths techniques and also have to fix up engines for the communes. No matter

how heavy our task is, this also must be firmly accomplished." The master workmen of the Po hsien Diesel Engine Plant also said that the overhaul of various kinds of stalled machines in the process of teaching not only served agricultural production but also enabled the youths to learn techniques, thus attaining two objectives by a single act! Therefore, the short-term training class also became an "out-patient department" for diesel engines. At that time it was the busy season for summer harvesting, but some diesel engines were brought in for "emergency treatment" and there were also requests for teachers and students to "make house calls." People moved back and forth in an endless stream.

At the conclusion of the short-term training class, everyone praised these 10-odd days of lively and vigorous study life and considered that a big harvest had been reaped both in the political field as well as the scientific and technical field.

What are the results of the short-term training class for the correspondence course? One case can be cited for illustration. After returning to the team, four youths of the Wangkuanchuang production team who participated in the short-term training class came across a diesel engine that had broken down in the team. Without mouthing a word, they dismantled the engine for repairing. At that time, some people express their skepticism saying, "How can they repair it since they have learned but a few days?" With the support of the leadership and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they summoned up their courage and at last had the diesel engine fixed. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "This kind of correspondence is truly useful!"

- By Our Own Correspondent

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TACHING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Fulfills 1974 Crude Oil Target Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

china's biggest oilfield, the taching oilfield, has fulfilled the 1974 state plan for crude oil production 20 days ahead of time. crude oil output up to december 11th exceeded the figure for the same period in 1973 by 22 per cent. the increase almost equalled the total output in 1965.

the workers and staff of taching completed the key projects for opening a new oil zone, substantially increasing the oilfield's production capacity. the 1974 targets for prospecting, drilling, fracturing operation under pressure in oil and water wells and chemical fertilizers were fulfilled 21 to 92 days ahead of time.

this year the oilfield party committee has led the workers and staff in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and trained a big contingent of activists in the study of marxist theory. there are now more than 4,400 spare-time theoretical study groups with more than 50,000 participants. several thousand worker-tutors in theoretical studies have come forward. the workers and staff have generally finished reading the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other works and have further raised their marxist theoretical level.

the workers and staff of the taching oilfield have carried forward revolution and production with a socialist enthusiasm generated in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. a great number of advanced collectives and people have emerged. the oilfield party committee called a special meeting to commend 373 advanced units and 15,579 exemplary workers for their achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. this imbued the masses with a still greater vigour in building socialism.

the drilling workers, known as the "locomotive" of the oilfield, finished moving dozens of drilling machines and whole sets of auxiliary equipment to the new well sites in a few days after fulfilling their drilling task in the new oil zone six months ahead of schedule. since the beginning of this year they have reached, in 27 items of work, peak levels in the oilfield's history since it was opened in a concerted campaign,

and have brought up to date seven national records. two thirds of the drilling teams have become advanced ones.

workers of the taching oilfield have further emancipated their minds amid the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. taking chairman mao's essays "on practice" and "on contradiction" as their weapon, they made penetrating criticism of the theory of "innate genius" and the idealist view of history to the effect that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid", both advocated by lin piao and confucius. this brought into play the workers' great enthusiasm, wisdom and creative power.

extraction had been going on for 14 years or at least five years. at the latest wells in the old oil zone. had production in the old oil zone reached the ceiling? was there any more potential to be tapped? to clarify this question, ten thousand oil extraction workers, cadres and technicians made a survey of several thousand oil and water wells, and collected and carefully analyzed plenty of data this year. they found that the claim about all potential having been exhausted did not conform to the facts. they mapped out a comprehensive scheme to tap the potential based on water injection into the oil-bearing beds and took measures to increase production. as a result the rock beds in the old oil zone generally showed a stable pressure and the oil wells maintained a thriving capacity. the average output from each well exceeded that in the early days of extraction. the increase in crude oil output achieved in the old oil zone this year in the absence of any new oil well equals the annual output of a medium-sized oilfield.

the overwhelming majority of the leading cadres at all levels in the taching oilfield have been promoted from among workers. they have consistently participated in productive labour and directed production on the spot. drilling, oilfield construction and oil extraction in the new oil zone this year were directed by 23 frontline posts manned by more than 1,200 cadres living at the work sites.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Makes New Achievements in Steel Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1974)

shanghai, one of china's important iron and steel centres, has made new achievements in developing the varieties of steel and rolled steel. in the first ten months of this year, the steel workers have trial-produced 2,137 new metallurgical products, 83 per cent more than in the same period of 1973.

notable increases have also been recorded in the output of medium plates, composite steel for making farming tools, steel sheets, seamless tubes, high-quality shaped steel and other urgently needed products. as a result of a vigorous mass movement for technical innovation, a number of new techniques and technological processes have been introduced.

to date, the shanghai steel tubing plant, the shanghai shaped steel tubing plant, the shanghai cold rolling strip steel mill and a number of others have fulfilled their 1974 state quotas ahead of schedule.

the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has lent impetus to shanghai's metallurgical industry in winning these new achievements.

party organizations in the steel plants strengthened leadership over the workers' theoretical study groups and led the workers and staff in seriously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao while roundly criticizing lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this resulted in a fresh rise in the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. workers in the no. 4 converter shop of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant have scored new records in the per shift output of one converter and in the life span of the side-blown converter and that of the cupola furnace. at the shanghai steel tubing plant, the daily output of seamless tubes was raised to 56 per cent above the previous record.

shanghai's steel workers have made continuous efforts to attain new technical levels. in the no. 3 iron and steel plant, a team of the converter shop increased the ratio of up-to-standard products to 99.99 per cent during one month. unsatisfied with this achievement, they made further improvements and brought up the ratio to 100 per cent. adopting the dialectical approach of "one divides into two," they did not rest on their laurels but found out

where they were still lagging behind. by now, the team has maintained its ratio of up-to-standard products at 100 per cent for five months running, while the continuous casting section in the same shop created a new record in november by casting nonstop 223 heats of steel in 181 hours and 40 minutes, improving its august and september records in this field. the equipment used for this operation has reached an advanced level in terms of continuous casting time.

leading cadres of steel plants in shanghai have joined the battle for more and better steel in the shops. working at the bench, they conduct on-the-spot investigation and study and help to sum up experience and solve problems arising in production.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Farmland Improvement in Full Swing in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

braving wind and snow, cadres and commune members in northwest china have started a high tide in farmland improvement to achieve another good harvest next year. as in other parts of china, the current campaign in shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region has received impetus from the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

winter farmland improvement in the northwest this year is marked by a high enthusiasm among the commune members and by an early start, a large scale, a fast progress and a good quality of work.

in shensi province, farmland improvement was undertaken through a rational deployment of labour forces just when autumn harvesting was drawing to a close. by the middle of november, commune peasants in the province had terraced or reclaimed some 20,000 hectares of land, levelled 22,400 hectares and deep-ploughed 198,600 hectares for soil improvement. they also completed 1,540 pump wells and half of the more than 4,000 water conservancy construction items undertaken this winter.

kansu province had added, by the end of november, 387,000 hectares of terraced fields, raised rectangular fields surrounded by ditches and irrigated fields,

or twice the amount of work done in the same period in 1973.

farm production on the arid northwest plateau used to be seriously handicapped by frequent natural adversities. local communes have deepened the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this improved production conditions and raised output. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius this year, the cadres and commune members have applied the weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to a thorough-going criticism of lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius and have further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. taking tachai as their example, they criticized the "theory of mandate of heaven" preached by lin piao and confucius and broke away from the idea of "depending on the mercy of nature for the harvest," and went all out for farmland improvement to pave the way for speedier advances in agriculture.

this winter, party committees at various levels have sent great numbers of cadres to the front line of farm production to join the masses in study, in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and in the hard battle against nature. they are helping to sum up and spread advanced experience to ensure success of the farmland improvement campaign.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Hsien Wins Record Harvest in Dry Year

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 15, 1974)

the people in hsiyang county, shansi province in north china overcame a major drought and hit all-time highs in per hectare and total grain yield this year. an advanced unit in china's agriculture, the county also made great strides in forestry, animal husbandry and side-line occupations.

the county received little rainfall in the first six months of this year after two consecutive years of severe droughts. the commune members completed spring sowing by dogged efforts to carry water to the fields on shoulder poles under the watchword: "the drier the weather, the greater our drive." after some rain in july, a serious

drought hit the county in august when the crops were in the ear. meanwhile, nearly one-fourth of the production brigades in the county was hit by hailstorms. before the crops ripened, frost set in, two to three weeks earlier than usual.

the cadres and commune members, with a socialist enthusiasm heightened in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, dauntlessly fought the natural disasters.

situated in a cold and high region, the koushang production brigade of the chanshang commune has a frost-free period of only 120 days. farm production developed slowly because some people overstressed the limitations of the natural environment. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius this year, cadres and commune members of the brigade criticized the confucian fallacy that "heaven decides everything," and built many projects to improve farming conditions. the brigade increased grain yield sharply to 6.52 tons per hectare, setting an example for areas with similar natural conditions in the county.

the chanshang brigade in yentou commune fought droughts and windstorms three times to ensure the sowing of sorghum on 13 hectares of land. in all, the commune members carried 140,000 buckets of water to the fields for sowing, resowing and growing a full stand of plants. they finally gathered a good harvest, with a total grain yield of 250 tons.

many communes and brigades in the county achieved good results in assimilating the tachai brigade's experience in scientific farming. they experimented with interplanting to reap two crops a year instead of one and increased substantially the acreage sown to improved strains of seed. this contributed to the big rises in the per hectare yield of grain crops.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Great Changes on Northwest China Grassland

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 15, 1974)

nomadic herdsmen of kazakh nationality on the akesai grassland of northwest china, who were on verge of extinction before liberation have made a successful comeback thanks to post-liberation help by the central authprities.

unable to endure oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries, many kazakh herdsmen fled to the westernmost tip of kansu province from sinkiang in 1936. many were killed by kuomintang warlords or died of hunger and diseases while others went begging in the decade up to 1949. on the eve of liberation, the population had dropped from 30,000 to 3,000 people and the herds, which had numbered 100,000 fell to 7,800.

the government sent them large quantities of gratuitous flour, rice, cotton cloth, brick tea and other daily necessities to tide over their difficulties and 16,000 animals to get production going. big loans were allocated.

the herdsmen carried out democratic reform under the leadership of the party to gain political emancipation. the akesai kazakh autonomous county was set up in 1954, and in 1958, people's communes were formed in pasture areas on the basis of mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. the herdsmen have advanced along the broad socialist road. particularly tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have strengthened their unity with other fraternal nationalities to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and speed up socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the county's animals in stock in 1973 came to more than 23 times the figure for the early post-liberation years. communes and production teams had 4.7 times the collective income as in the years shortly after the communes came into being and herdsmen's income had gone up 4.8 times. public accumulation funds had gone up 8.7 times. agriculture and animal husbandry again registered good yields this year.

without industry before liberation the county has opened coal and other mines and set up factories making and repairing implements for farming and animal husbandry work and machinery to process animal by-products. the county has laid several hundred kilometres of highway, and is no longer inaccessible to motor traffic.

the herdsmen worked out a plan with the help of the county party committee in 1969 to improve the grassland.

they have already dug more than 100 trunk and branch canals, dammed 14 streams and improved 1,700 hectares of pasturage. the county has become self-sufficient in fodder crops.

there was not a single school before liberation. the four communes and a fodder crop base in the county have primary schools today. out of every five kazakhs one is now a middle school student, and many young people are studying in colleges and universities. the county has formed a network of medical services. the county and communes have clinics and production teams have barefoot doctors. there is one medical worker to every 70 kazakhs, whose health is improving. the population continues to increase.

kazakh cadres are working in county party and government institutions at various levels. one of them is turtuhan, former party secretary of the hoping commune, who is now deputy secretary of the county party committee. he studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, takes part in class struggle, has close ties with the masses and joins them in productive labour. when a snowstorm lasted several days last january, many flocks were stranded deep in the mountains moving from one grazing ground to another. turtuhan and a group of herdsmen opened a path through the snow, brought in fodder by camel and saved the sheep.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Haki Toska Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 14, 1974)

haki toska, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received the chinese workers' delegation at the building of the party central committee here yesterday.

the delegation is led by tsung hsi-yun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kirin provincial trade union council.

present on the occasion were jorgjie pecini, member of the a.p.l. central committee and secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions, and agim popa, head of the foreign department of the a.p.l. central committee.

present also was chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua.

the meeting proceeded in a very warm atmosphere of fraternity.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 15, 1974)

a chinese workers' delegation left here for home yesterday after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and paying a friendly visit in the country.

the delegation is led by tsung hsi-yung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kirin provincial trade union council.

it was seen off at the airport by rita marko, chairman, and tonin jakova, secretary-general, of the central council of albanian trade unions; agim popa, head of the foreign department of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; and reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present also was chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua.

while in albania, the chinese delegation visited plants, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions in tirana, berat, gjirokastra, fieri, shkodra and durres, and was accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the albanian comrades-in-arms.

earlier, the central council of albanian trade unions and chinese ambassador liu chen-hua gave banquets on separate occasions for the delegation's visit to albania.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Dec. 13, 1974)

henri lopes, prime minister of the congolese government, received here today feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the congo. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Miki Delivers Policy Speech

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 14, 1974)

japanese prime minister takeo miki delivered his policy speech in the diet here today.

prime minister miki said that he was designated as prime minister "under the most serious internal and external situation of the country". he admitted that japan "is being confronted with an unprecedented trial, both within and outside the country".

miki pointed out that inflation and recession were problems common to the capitalist world," but there are a number of factors to show that the problem is comparatively more serious to japan than to other advanced industrial countries".

referring to japanese foreign policy, miki said: "our basic line of foreign policy will remain the same despite a change in the cabinet".

he said, "the maintenance and strengthening of japan-u.s. friendly relations represent the pivotal point of japan's diplomacy." he was "determined to faithfully carry out" "the communique for further development of the bilateral relations" which was issued by former prime minister kakuei tanaka and u.s. president ford during the latter's recent visit to japan.

the japanese prime minister said, "on sino-japanese relations, i will faithfully carry out the principles of the japan-china joint statement of september 29, 1972, and work for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

referring to the japan-soviet relations, he said, "i plan to actively grapple with the pending problem of concluding a peace treaty" between japan and the soviet union.

he pledged to further strengthen "friendly relations with all countries in asia", to further strengthen coordination with european countries and to endeavor to the development of the relations with all countries in near and middle east, africa and latin america.

japanese finance minister masayoshi ohira delivered a financial policy speech on the same day.

Japanese Skating Delegation Visits Northeast China Cities

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 15, 1974)

the japanese skating delegation with masahiko yamada as leader, tadao hori and shozo ishihara as deputy leaders and kyuhei muraoka as secretary general wound up its friendly visit to harbin and left for kirin by train today to continue its tour of northeast china.

the japanese skating team met the chinese team in its opening friendly match in the harbin people's stadium on december 12 and 13 and drew warm applause from the 15,000 spectators.

present were vice-chairmen of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee jen chung-yi and sung chen-ya, and vice-chairman of the harbin municipal revolutionary committee wang hsuan. they watched the friendly contest on december 12, met and had a friendly talk with the japanese friends.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the japanese visitors before the match. chang heng-an, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, officiated at the ceremony.

skaters of the two countries received a warm ovation when they entered the rink. events included men's 500 metres, 1,000 metres, 3,000 metres and 5,000 metres as well as women's 500 metres, 1,000 metres, 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere of "friendship first, competition second", the skaters of the two countries put up spirited performances and exchanged experience after the races.

japanese skaters came first in all the eight events and second in six events; chinese skaters came second in two events. the speed-skating races were followed by a figure-skating exhibition given by japanese and chinese skaters.

the japanese skating delegation arrived in harbin by train on december 11. in the evening, the heilungkiang branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests.

the delegation visited the taching oilfield yesterday. while in harbin, the delegation visited factories and department stores.

Japanese Lawyers' Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

the japanese lawyers' goodwill delegation led by hiroshi kashiwagi, vice-president of the federation of japanese lawyers and chairman of the second lawyers' association of tokyo, left here by air today for a visit to southern parts of china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association.

while in peking, the delegation held discussions with chinese colleagues and visited peking university.

Head of Japanese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

teiji hagihara and takamaru morita, head and deputy head of the exhibition group of japanese agriculture, forestry and aquatic production technology, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and kung fan-cheng, leading member of a department concerned.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Friendship Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 14, 1974)

the friendship delegation of the lao patriotic front led by chanmi duongboupti, member of the l.p.f. central committee and chairman of the propaganda and training commission of the central committee, left here for home by air this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chiao hsiao-kuang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, ho yi-jan, vice-president of the kwangsi branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang en-hou, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee.

present was also vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi who had accompanied the lao guests on their visit to southern parts of china.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, chengchow, huihsien county, nanking, soochow, shanghai, kunming and nanning, where it visited factories, people's communes and places of historical interest and scenic beauty.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Science, Education Delegation Visits New Zealand

(NCNA-English Willington, Dec. 15, 1974)

the chinese delegation of science and education led by huang ping-wei, director of the institute of geography of the chinese academy of sciences, left auckland for home today after a friendly visit to new zealand.

the delegation was seen off at the auckland airport by president of the royal society of new zealand malcolm burns and international secretary of the royal society e.g. bollard.

the delegation arrived in new zealand on november 29. on december 5, it was honoured at a reception

here given by new zealand minister of science c.j. moyle on behalf of the new zealand government. among those attending the reception were minister of education p.a. amos, under-secretary for transport e.e. isbey, president of the royal society malcolm burns, vice-president of the society and director of the national museum r.k. dell, and many other distinguished scientists and educationists of new zealand.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang gave a dinner for the visit of the chinese delegation on december 6. present at the dinner were new zealand government officials, leading members of the royal society and famous personages from the scientific and educational circles.

national president roy evans, and national secretary j.f. ewen, of the new zealand-china society called on the chinese delegation on december 12 at the hotel in auckland where it stayed.

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation toured wellington, auckland, christchurch and rotorua and visited scientific research institutions, universities and museums. the chinese visitors exchanged views with their new zealand colleagues on some academic issues of common interests. some members of the delegation also gave academic lectures during their visit. wherever they went they were warmly welcomed by their new zealand friends. the delegation was also honoured at dinners given by mayor of auckland d.m. robinson, president of the royal society malcolm burns and the canterbury branch of the royal society.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 14, 1974)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang left here for home today after a friendly visit to romania.

it was seen off at the airport by nicolae m. nicolae, minister secretary of the ministry of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; ioan avram, minister of machine building industry; and ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

while in romania, the delegation had talks with ion patan, vice-premier and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. vice-premier ion patan and minister ioan avram gave banquet on separate occasions in honour of the chinese delegation. later, chinese delegation head li chiang gave a return banquet at the chinese embassy.

the delegation was accorded a cordial and friendly reception by the romanian people when it visited plants in bucharest and constanta and places of historic interest on the black sea coast.

1975 Sino-Romanian Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol Signed in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 14, 1974)

a 1975 protocol for goods exchange and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by li chiang, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and ion patan, romanian vice-premier and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, on behalf of their governments.

present at the signing ceremony were gheorghe oprea, vice-premier; nicolae m. nicolae, minister secretary of the ministry of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china; as well as lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

after the ceremony, chinese and romanian comrades warmly shook hands, greeting the signing of the protocol and expressing the hope that trade relations between china and romania would develop further.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang wound up its friendly visits to iran and romania and returned to peking by air today.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chou hua-min.

on hand were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Geologist Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

chinese geologist chang wen-yu left here by air yesterday for sri lanka to attend the 30th annual meeting of the sri lanka association for the advancement of science at the invitation of the association.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

the swedish shipping delegation led by bertil voss, a departmental director of the ministry of communications, left peking for home by air today after negotiations here for the signing of a shipping agreement between china and sweden.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transport bureau of the chinese ministry of communications,

and sven hirdman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy here.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited the tientsin new harbour.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Athletics Team Holds Contest in Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Dec. 13, 1974)

the visiting chinese athletics team had a friendship contest with the tanzanian athletics team at the amaan stadium here yesterday afternoon to the warm welcome of over 2,000 spectators.

watching the contest were rehani kingo, vice-president of the afro-shirazi party; seif bakari, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council, and chairman of the youth league of the afro-shirazi party and the zanzibar sports council; and khamis darweish, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council and deputy commander of police, and others.

chinese acting consul to zanzibar chen yung-tsai was also present.

competitive events included men's and women's races, hurdles, javelin, discus, shot put, high jump, long jump and pole vault. the sportsmen of the two countries were greeted with enthusiastic cheers for their excellent performance.

the tanzanian zanzibar amateur athletics association gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Basketball Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

the chinese men's and women's basketball delegation left bangkok for home on december 12 after a goodwill visit to thailand, according to bangkok press reports.

the delegation led by li shih-hua with shih hsiao as its deputy leader was seen off at the airport by anu romayanond, chairman of the thailand basketball association, leading members of thai sports organizations and thai basketball players.

the visiting delegation gave a farewell banquet in bangkok on the evening of december 11 which was attended by chatichai choonhavan, deputy foreign minister and member of the olympic committee of thailand; chumpol lohachala, deputy interior minister and president of the badminton association of thailand; anu romayanond, chairman of the basketball association, other leaders of thai sports circle and thai basketball players.

speaking at the banquet, li shih-hua thanked the thai friends and people for their warm and friendly reception. she expressed the pleasure of seeing the further enhancement of the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and thai peoples through this goodwill visit.

in his reply, chatichai said: "the recent thai-chinese basketball matches have played an important role in promoting friendly relations between the two countries. the thai people are glad to have the opportunity to welcome the chinese friends who came here after a long journey."

during their stay in thailand, the chinese men's and women's basketball teams played four friendly and two exhibition matches with thai state teams and combined bangkok teams. they were warmly greeted by the spectators.

the chinese sportsmen also visited the thai state museum and some historic or scenic spots.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam Liberation Art Troupe Gives Performance in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 14, 1974)

the liberation art troupe of the republic of south viet nam gave its first performance in this south china metropolis this evening and was warmly received.

among the appreciative audience were shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, hsiao yuan-li, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, chao tso-yun, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, leading member of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments, including wang lan-hsi.

present were nguyen khang, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, who is in kwangchow, le quang dien, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and other vietnamese comrades.

kwangtung province and viet nam face each other across a sea. the people of kwangtung province and kwangchow city have forged a profound friendship with the people of viet nam in long revolutionary struggles. this evening, the south vietnamese artists presented a rich programme of dances, solo and choral singing and instrumental music, which reflects the heroic struggle and revolutionary optimism of the south vietnamese armymen and people. the spectators returned with round after round of warm applause, congratulating the art troupe on its successful performance and the vietnamese people on their great victory in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

during the interval, the local chinese leaders met and had a cordial and friendly talk with leader bich lam, deputy leader a-nay nhoan, art director pham thai and representatives of the performers. at the end of the performance they mounted the stage and warmly shook hands of the artists. the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a basket of flowers to the art troupe.

the south viet nam liberation art troupe flew in here from shanghai on december 11 and was honoured that evening at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangtung branch of the friendship association.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President, La Presidente to Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1974)

president
mobutu sese seko of the republic of zaire and la presidente will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china starting from december 16, 1974, at the invitation of the chinese government.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1974)

the "people's
daily" carries an editorial on december 16 entitled "warm welcome to distinguished guests from zaire". it reads in full as follows:

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and la presidente are due to arrive in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. this is president mobutu's second visit to china in over a year. we extend a warm welcome to president mobutu and other distinguished zairian guests.

shortly after the normalization of relations between china and zaire, president mobutu visited china in january last year and through the talks held between leaders of the two countries, a good foundation was laid in the relations of cooperation between china and zaire. thanks to the joint efforts of our two sides over the past year and more, the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples have been developed and strengthened satisfactorily. the agreements president mobutu signed with the chinese government during his last visit to china are being smoothly carried out. we appreciate president mobutu's positive efforts in promoting china-zaire friendship.

the chinese people note with delight that under the leadership of president mobutu, the republic of zaire has in recent years waged unremitting struggle to consolidate its national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and national resources. the zairian government and people have made particularly gratifying progress in national construction by stressing self-reliance, making energetic efforts to develop the national economy and culture and adopting measures

to enhance agricultural production. at the same time, the zairian government actively stands for solidarity and unity among the african countries, opposes racial discrimination and apartheid and supports the national liberation movements in africa. together with other third world countries, zaire waged positive struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism at a number of important international meetings, contributing to the common cause of the people of the third world.

the present international situation is excellent. countries of the third world have achieved great victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the active struggles waged by countries in asia, africa and latin america against the attempts of imperialism to pass its economic crisis on to others are pounding at the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder. the arab people and the palestinian people have recently made new developments in their struggle against the contention between the two superpowers and against israeli aggression. having won great victories in their struggle for national liberation, the african people are advancing triumphantly. however, colonialism and neo-colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism definitely will not take their defeat lying down. they are still trying by hook and by crook to make trouble and perpetrate sabotage. the superpower under the signboard of "socialism" is reaching out its grasping hands everywhere in the third world, and trying its utmost to sow dissension among various countries and within various national liberation movements, in an attempt to exercise control and make infiltration. the people of the third world countries are still faced with arduous and complex tasks in their struggle. we are convinced that so long as the people of the third world countries continue to maintain vigilance in the victorious situation, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will surely defeat the schemes of the reactionary forces and win still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

both china and zaire are developing countries belonging to the third world. the evidence since the normalization of china-zaire relations shows that prospects are wide for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries based on the five principles for peaceful coexistence. we believe that president mobutu's current visit to china is sure to make new contributions to further enhancing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

END

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